FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PACT FORCES PREPARE FOR 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

60,000 Take Part

NC090926 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Prague, Sept 9 (AFP) -- About 60,000 soldiers of the Warsaw Pact began manoeuvers in Czechoslovakia last week, and are preparing to undertake major exercises, sources here said today.

The manoeuvers, codenamed Stit-84 (Shield-84), are the third by Warsaw Pact forces this summer and coincide with current large-scale exercises by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation which go on until November 15. In June 60,000 Soviet troops took part in manoeuvers in East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Other manoeuvers involving 60,000 Soviet, Hungarian and Czechoslovak troops took place in Hungary in July.

The theme of the latest manoeuvers, according to yesterday's Hungarian daily NEPSZABADSAG is that Czechoslovakia has been attacked and had called on the help of its allies.

Seven Countries Participate

LD090508 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces cannot neglect the increase of their defens capability. In accordance with the training plan, with some 60,000 troops, they will start the "Shield-84" military exercise next week in Czechoslovakia. The troops arrived at the location this week. Our correspondents have sent their report from there.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] The Hungarian formations at the "Shield-84" military exercise in Czechoslovakia have prepared to swing into counterattack in an imagined situation, together with the soldiers of the fraternal countries, and to destroy the aggressor. Until then, they are practicing various tasks, amidst difficult natural conditions.

[Second reporter] The soldiers of seven socialist countries are taking part in the "Shield-84" military exercise. Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, deputy minister of defense, is the Hungarian deputy commander of this exercise. What is your impression of our boys?

[Pacsek] The experiences thus far of the exercise show that the troops of the Hungarian People's Army are well prepared, by international standards, to carry out modern, complex, difficult tasks. The experiences of preparation here show that our soldiers understand the significance of this exercise of international-scale, alliance-scale. They are preparing with great diligence and fervor to successfully carry out the "Shield-84" exercises. [end recording]

Cooperation Emphasized

LD080039 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] An exercise in cooperation among individual armies and weapon types was held today in various parts of the training area. In one area units jumped from Soviet helicopters.

The landed troops immediately started fighting and the following waves of helicopters supplied them with weapons. The action was an example of excellent cooperation between air and ground forces.

The tanks are now idle, only some of the combat vehicles require overtime maintenance. As in every big workshop and in every important action, a lot is happening behind the scenes in the allied exercise "Shield-84" and we invite you to see this.

Communication with all air units taking part in the exercise is secured at the mobile connecting position of the aircraft. The commander of the position, Senior Lieutenant (Jira Tvarovskiy) has not seen his family for quite a few days.

The operation's preparation occurs on several levels. For example Czechoslovak and Bulgarian officers are drawing up a practical operation, specifying the point at which the Czechoslovak and Bulgarian tank units are to meet. It is very important to discuss in detail all issues of cooperation, in particular points where units are to meet.

New friendships are made here in combat actions and during breaks. The soldiers discuss -- apart from the combat situation -- their families, the daily life of soldiers in the basic military service, and perhaps they are thinking about their joint exercise tomorrow.

River Crossing Described

LD080029 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The preparations for the "Shield-84" exercise are culminating. The last hours of hard training and testing of the troops are taking place in the military exercise areas. Lieutenant Colonel (Petr Sachs) reports from one of the military training areas:

[Begin (Sachs) recording] This is one of the ordinary days at the "Shield 84" allied exercise. Every day is full of training, tension, courage, and skills of the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army and National People's Army of the GDR. We are witnessing one of the complex exercises, the forcible crossing of a water obstacle by ground troops. The combat vehicles of the ground troops enter the river on the opposite shore, cross the water and come out on our side. The Tatra vehicles with their load of pontoons are now backing into the river, the pontoons are (?unloaded) and our engineer troops begin to build a pontoon bridge. The bridge is approaching our shores as a steel ribbon. It will be finished in seconds. Engineer troops are [words indistinct], they anchor the bridge, and the first steel ramp is falling on the shore. The bridge is ready and a missile unit of the Czechoslovak People's Army is crossing it: It has been protecting the troops crossing the river from attack by the enemy. The first units of the allied troops taking part in "Shield-84" crossing the river.

Airborne Troops Practice Drops

LD092027 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] In the course of the training cooperation among units and coordination among individual branches of arms, commanders and staffs have been practicing for example making use of airborne troops at the enemy's rear.

We have been witnessing at one of the command observation posts the day's program of coordination. In the course of the training of Soviet airborne troops, we admired the perfect accuracy in which a surprise maneuver was carried out. The airborne troops no longer have to rely only on their sub-machine guns. They are able to fulfill their task quickly by making use of dropped light vehicles.

USSR 'Blackmails' Via Exercises

AU071753 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 7 (ATA) -- The newspaper LUFTETARI writes in article on the manoeuvres of the aggressive Warsaw Treaty in the Western regions of Czechoslovakia and the waters of the Baltic Sea that despite the labels applied to the frequent demonstrations of strength of this aggressive bloc such as "the training of the troops and staffs", "the control of readiness of coordinating the ground operations with the air ones" etc, are but a further escalation of the warmongering preparations of this bloc. They, the newspaper stresses, are a direct blackmail against the peoples, their freedom and independence, and other act which exposes still more in the eyes of the European peoples the false, demagogic and fraudulent character of the statements made by Chernenko allegedly on disarmament, constructive dialogue, European security, international peace and stability.

The present manoeuvres "Shield-84" must be also considered as a means of pressure the Kremlin social imperialist chieftains exercise on the "allied" countries of the socalled "socialist community", with such a military committment, the newspaper LUFTETARI underlines, Moscow wants to neutralize as much as possible the tendencies and efforts to come out of the tutelage of the elder Soviet brother and to further deepen the military integration in the structures of the Warsaw Treaty. These are precisely the aims of the Soviet social imperialists when they carry out demonstrations of strength far and wide in Eastern Europe.

U.S. 'TO BLAME' FOR GENEVA DISARMAMENT DELAYS

LD061924 Prague CTK in English 1030 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 6 (CTK) -- The deliberations in Geneva and their outcome show that all statements of President Ronald Reagan about nuclear disarmament are intended for American voters and have no firm foundations and substance, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The United States is trying to create the impression that curbing the arms race depends on the resumption of its talks on nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union for the suspension of which only the United States is to blame, as if there was no other forum on which nuclear armament could be discussed. Such a forum, however, exists. It is the Geneva conference on disarmament where the United States could prove the sincerity of its words about its wish and readiness to negotiate, the daily said.

Stressing that the socialist and non-aligned countries wanted nuclear disarmament and measures to eliminate the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war to be discussed at the Geneva conference, RUDE PRAVO said that only through the fault of the United States not a single step forward could be made.

The United States persistently refused to commence concrete discussions and displayed readiness only to agree to an "exchange of views", the daily said, recalling also the negative stand of the United States with regard to discussions on a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes and on the halting of tests of anti-satellite weapons.

"Should the United States stick to this course, it will destroy the 1972 agreement on anti-missile weapons and the 1967 agreement on outer space. If it thinks that it would thus have its hands free for extending the arms race into an environment in which it might win superiority, it is not only deeply mistaken but also risking that a mortal blow might be dealt to disarmament talks in general".

BEIJING SOURCES SAY HOXHA CONDITION 'CRITICAL'

OW091027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 9 KYODO -- Albanian leader Enver Hoxha is in critical condition for gastric cancer, Eastern diplomatic sources here said Sunday. Calling his condition hopeless, they predicted a sweeping change in Albanian leadership after his death. The Eastern European country under a new leader would opt to amend its often acrimonious relations with the Soviet Union, they said.

Hoxha, often described by Western observers as the last remaining crusador of Marxist-Leninist ideology in the world, has been in power since 1941 as first secretary of the Albanian party of labor. He failed to appear at his birthday party held in Gjirokaster, his native place, last October, raising speculation he was seriously ill. The sources termed his recently reported death wide open to question.

A Greek newspaper reported Wednesday he was dead. They quoted a highly placed Chinese official at the embassy in Tirana as telling Eastern diplomats here recently that Hoxha was seriously ill. The official returned home to spend summer holidays, saying Albania stepped up an anti-China drive, similar to the campaign seen in 1977-78, the sources said. They also quoted the official as hinting that Albania has ousted a good number of pro-Chinese diplomats out of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The "purge" can be regarded as demonstrating new leadership in the offing, the sources said.

Albania's relations with the Soviet Union soured in 1961 as Tirana denounced Soviet policies of de-stalinization. Albania joined with Communist China in criticizing the policy shift in Moscow and soon broke with the Soviet Union. Because China has eased its relations with the United States since 1972, Albania also fell out with China in 1978.

In 1974, the minister of defense was dismissed for allegedly having been involved in a plot against the government on behalf of China. He was executed in 1975. In April 1980, Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, was relieved of his concurrent post of minister of defense. It was officially reported that Shehu committed suicide in December 1981, but rumors had it that he was involved in a leadership struggle with Hoxha and was executed.

Ramiz Alia, moderate president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, is considered Albania's likeliest choice as a new leader to succeed Hoxha.

But Eastern diplomats in Beijing remain skeptical about this scenario.

HOXHA SENDS GREETINGS TO PARTISANS ON 9 SEP

AU091401 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 9 (ATA) — The beloved leader of the party and people Comrade Enver Hoxha sent today a greeting to the former partisans and cadres of the 20th Shock Brigade on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of this fighting unit.

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the formation of your brigade, the greeting says among others, I greet you and wish you to celebrate this marked event for many years to come.

On such days, the memories of the fiery years of the war become more vivid to us than ever. You yourselves recall better than anybody else September 9, 1944, when, gathered in Portopape of Korca District, you formed the 20th Shock Brigade. This was an important event especially for you, the experienced partisans and cadres of the battalions "Reshit Collaku," "Tomorri", "Hakmarrja", "Fuat Babani", and "Skender Caci", who united in the ranks of this great fighting unit, struck terror into the German Nazis and their treacherous collaborators in the districts of Librazhd and Korca.

You became invincible, the greeting stresses, because you were educated by the party to be loyal to the just cause of the liberation of the homeland and the people and had unshakable confidence in the victory. The well-known march of the 20th Shock Brigade was heard in many places, in the villages and roads of the city of Korca, over the cliffs, by the sides of the road Struge-Elbasan and Korca-Manastir, on the day of the liberation of Librazhd and in the fierce daily battles with the Nazi convoys at the beginning of November 1944.

The fighting road of the 20th Shock Brigade is short but its history is glorious because it was written with the innumerable sacrifices and the blood of many martyrs.

The great victory of November 29, 1944 found us poor, but very enthusiastic. Having the militant and revolutionary spirit of the years of the war and being daily inspired by the party, you, who put your lives to the test, did not spare your toil and sweat for the homeland. And these did not go in vain. The efforts, the work and the sweat of the people, under the leadership of the party, transformed Librazhd, Prrenjas, Cermenike and the entire Albania into a country with advanced economy, flourishing culture and invincible defence. We built the Socialist Albania ourselves, the 40th anniversary of which we will celebrate magnificantly this year; that is why we preserve as precious every victory and we are convinced and determined to advance on the road shown by the party, the greeting concludes.

GREETINGS MESSAGE SENT TO DPRK ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081920 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, AWP Central Committee first secretary; Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; and Comrade Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and to Comrade Yi Chong-ok, chairman of the Administrative Council of the DPRK [title as heard]:

On the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, in the name of the Albanian people, the AWP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and personally, we convey greetings and best wishes to you and the Korean people.

During this period the Korean people have achieved important victories in the all-round development of the national economy and culture through tireless work, have raised living standards, and strengthened the country's defense potential. The Albanian people rejoice wholeheartedly at these achievements of the Korean people and wish them further successes in the country's progress, strengthening, and prosperity, as well as in their efforts to secure the departure of the occupying troops of U.S. imperialism from South Korea and the country's independent unification.

May the relations of friendship between our two peoples and countries develop continually.

ALIA GREETS BRAZILIAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

AU071721 Tirana ATA in English 1715 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 7 (ATA) — The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, has sent the following message of greetings to the president of the Federal Republic of Brazil, Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo:

"On occasion of the national day of Brazil, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name I convey to you sincere greetings and to the Brazilian people the best wishes for their happiness and the prosperity of the country."

DEPUTY MINISTERS ATTENDS BULGARIAN RECEPTION

AU091404 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Tirana, September 8 (ATA) -- On the occasion of the national day of Bulgaria, the charge d' affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Marko Markov, gave a reception yesterday evening. Attending the reception were the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Sokrat Plaka, the Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Pajtim Ajazi and other guests. Present were also officials and functionaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

IRANIAN RADIO-TV DELEGATION DEPARTS 6 SEP

AU061910 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] The radio-television [Voice and Vision Commission] delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran led by its general director, Mohammad Hashem Rafsanjani left Albania today. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Marash Hajati, director general of Albanian Radio-Television; Zeqi Agolli, head of a Ministry of Foreign Affairs department, and cadres of Albanian Radio-Television. During its stay in our country, the delegation visited a number of sociocultural institutions in Tirana District.

POSTPONEMENT OF ZHIVKOV FRG VISIT REPORTED

AU092027 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, head of the Bulgarian state, has postponed his visit to Bonn envisaged for the end of September, AFP reports. The reasons are not known.

FRG Expresses Regret

LD091721 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] It has been announced in Bonn that the visit of Todor Zhivkov to the FRG expected in the second half of this month has been postponed [odroczona]. The West German Government has expressed regret because of this. There are reports that Bulgaria justifies the postponement of the visit with the current international situation: deployment on FRG territory of U.S. Euromissiles and also the biggest military exercises of NATO since the war, which have already begun.

Missile Deployment Cited

LD100833 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov's visit to the FRG has been postponed. The general secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council was to visit Bonn in the middle of the month. The spokesman of the West German Government, who officially announced the decision of the Bulgarian head of state, confirmed that Bonn remained ready to continue the dialogue and cooperation with socialist countries.

According to Ivan Lipovecz, our correspondent in Bonn, the postponement of Todor Zhivkov's visit is explained by the fact that the missile deployment in West Germany and the most recent NATO military exercises had made the international situation even more tense.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT ANNIVERSARY RALLY IN SOFIA

AU081755 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1421 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, at a festive meeting on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria held on 8 September at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia -- live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear foreign guests, dear compatriots: The history of every nation has great moments. They rise as peaks of people's progress and over them wave the flags which read "Freedom or Death." Is it not this aspiration for a dear freedom or heroic death which marks the striving of the peoples toward happiness and progress? Yes, there exist sad days which bring tragedies and during which the people's indignation cannot find an outlet. But there also exist days in which the long-awaited and dearly-achieved meeting of a people with its freedom and the intoxication of this freedom takes place. Such a glorious day for Bulgaria is 9 September 1944, the 40th anniversary of which we are celebrating today. [applause]

Decades and centuries will pass, and the future generations will live even more happily on our soil, but the date of the 9 September socialist revolution will proudly stay on the coat of arms of the Bulgarian state as the date of its founding and one of the two historic peaks on which the existence and progress, power, and glory of Bulgaria stand. [applause]

We, the present Bulgarian generation, are happy people. We have lived at the very beginning of the freedom, at its source. We are the first fighters for freedom and the first constructors and defenders of free lives. We shall pass on to those who come after us a Bulgaria which is no longer divided into oppressed and exploited people's masses, but a country which is marching along its way, united and strong as never before. [applause] The bones of the heroes, whose deaths immortalized 9 September 1944, are vested in the foundations of this Bulgaria. On these festive days we once again bow our flags, the same flags under which they fought and perished. This is not merely a ritual but a part of our debt to those who perished, a debt which cannot be paid, for it is because of them that we are living free and working diligently for ourselves, for our children, and for the people. Four times our people rose against the treacherous Bulgarian monarchist bourgeoisie. In 1923, thousands of people fought against conditions of deep illegality.

Thousands of partisans, their supporters and assistants, political prisoners, concentration camp inmates, and dozens of thousands of people were killed, shot, and hanged, and perished on the battlefields of the Fatherland Front -- this is the price paid by the BCP for the people's freedom, this is the price paid by the workers youth union, the left-wing forces in the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, by the democratic circles of other organizations and movements, by patriotic forces united under the banner of the Fatherland Front.

This was the price paid by all of them, whose only fault was to love Bulgaria and their people. We pay deep respect to the self-sacrifice of the heroes who have devoted all their strength to a decades-long struggle for people's freedom, for socialism, and communism. [applause] The bright names will live forever in our memory. The names of the towns and villages, of the streets and squares, of the plants and farms, the names of schools and libraries, of youth brigades, and of workers brigades, everywhere where socialist Bulgaria is growing and becoming even more beautiful, are devoted to them. Let us pay deep respect to the thousands of veterans of the revolution, to those who side by side with those who perished passed through the prisons and concentration camps, through the partisan brigades and underground quarters, through the path of the fatherland war, and who met the dawn of freedom, after which they devoted all their remaining strength to the construction of a new life. [applause]

Let us pay deep respect and express gratitude to the glorious deeds of the generations which embraced our faith and our cause, and together with us throughout 4 decades raised the banner of socialist Bulgaria to such a height that it can be seen by the whole world. [applause]

It is a well-known fact that not one Soviet soldier was killed by a Bulgarian bullet during World War II. However, those whom we met we welcomed as brothers and liberators and their comrades-in-arms who fought and died on the territories of Russia and the Ukraine, in Belorussia, and in the Baltic, also fought for us and died for us and for our freedom.

To the invincible Soviet Army, with whose decisive assistance we won our freedom, to the sons and daughters of the Soviet Union, we address our fraternal gratitude and recognition. [applause]

Just like our ancestors who did not forget the heroism of their ancestors, thus socialist Bulgaria will not forget their heroic deeds throughout the centuries.

Comrades, what was this glorious struggle for, what was its purpose? Did we fight for riches or trivial things, or for some ideal? Did we fight perhaps for the formal power of bourgeois democracy? No, comrades, for this kind of freedom we also enjoyed in the past, we partially enjoyed it, and in years of prosperity, even fully, but for such a kind of freedom it was not worthwhile shedding blood, nor was it worthwhile to work hard. We all fought for other things -- we, who waged a life and death struggle against the Bulgarian bourgeoisie, achieved quite other goals on 9 September 1944.

It was not a bourgeois-democratic, but a socialist revolution, it was a continuation, under different circumstances, of the great October Socialist Revolution in Russia.

Sometimes we are surprised at our children. They cannot imagine the poverty of Bulgaria in the past. But what can we ask of our children, when between yesterday and today in our country a whole epoch stands. Throughout 4 decades Bulgaria radically changed its appearance. It became an industrial-agrarian country, a green country, and a fruitful one, a united and rich country -- this is how we see our small homeland -- it is a true paradise, it is a model country, it is [word indistinct] country. [applause]

In this land socialism has been irrevocably and definitely victorious. [applause] In this homeland of ours people live free of exploitation, free of oppression, free of unemployment, under conditions of social justice. Here in our homeland a people are living and are engaged in creative work, they live in a solid moral-political unity; they are rallied around the general April policy line of the BCP. [applause]

Inspired by the glorious ideas of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, our people have engaged in building developed socialism. There is no sensible human being that cannot be aware of the fact that the society which we created is the highest peak in the 13-centuries-old history of Bulgaria. Our national economy is solid. Its material base is tremendous. In 1983 our country had basic funds worth nearly 95 billion leva. The dynamic pace of the development of socialist economy in our country is high and stable. Within the last 35 years we have achieved 7.6 percent average annual growth in our national income. Bulgaria is actively participating in the international division of labor. Our country has economic and trade relations with 116 countries in the world. Our foreign trade exchange in 1983 achieved the impressive amount of almost 24 billin leva.

Industry is playing a leading role in our economy today. In less than 3 days our industry is producing as much as the entire industry produced in the prewar year 1939. Industry today represents about 68 percent of our social product. This is about 57 percent of the country's national income. The image of our industry is determined by the branches based on science and technical progress, electronics, electro-techniques, machine-building, heavy chemical industry, metallurgy, energy -- these are branches which produce about 40 percent of the total industrial production. We have also achieved great successes in light and food industry, also intransportation, construction, in communications, and trade.

Along with a powerful rate of industrial development our agriculture underwent revolutionary changes. We creatively applied the Lenin cooperative plan by creating labor cooperative agricultural farms.

Following the April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, after the consistent expansion of the agricultural organizations, as a result of the concentration and specialization of agricultural production, and after its integration in industry, we succeeded in building large and strong agroindustrial complexes. Today with three times less working people engaged, our agriculture produces three times more goods than in 1939.

The BCP and our society are devoting care to the people. Our people are guaranteed the right to work, and all conditions for exercising this right are granted to them. They are entitled to free education and to free medical assistance; they have social security and they have broad access to all cultural and scientific assets. The prosperity of our working people is growing despite the complicated international situation, and the December social program is successfully being implemented. Through the constant expansion and development of direct and representative democracy growing opportunities are being offered to our people to partici ate actively in shaping the sociopolitical life and in the administration of our economy and of our state.

Socialist people's government produced and asserted the social-state and the state-social basic principle in our life. This opened great prospects for the development of the political superstructure with a strongly emphasized trend toward the further development of the state into a nationwide state under socialism.

Our greatest achievement is the creation of the new, socialist man, the worker in the material and intellectual sphere. This man is inspired by personal and civil self-confidence, he is a creative and inspired personality. This personality, this new man -- his knowledge and talents, his political activities, his high ideological morals, and willpower virtues -- is the builder of today's and tomorrow's Bulgaria.

Our people have always distinguished themselves by their aspiration for education and culture, and it is precisely in socialist Bulgaria that our people's talents have fully developed and displayed themselves in all their beauty. This is a country where in the past, every third citizen was illiterate, while today Bulgaria is about to introduce general secondary school education.

Bulgarian science is more and more thoroughly penetrating the material and intellectual production spheres; it is becoming a considerable force in the development of scientific-technological progress, in social administration, and in the people's lives. With sincere admiration people in our country and abroad are talking about the upsurge of Bulgarian culture. Our socialist culture is the successor and worthy continuer of the 19th century, revolutionary-democratic, and class-proleterian traditions. We are proud of the achievements of great poets, writers, scientists, painters, artists, composers, singers, and performers, and of our engineers and architects. We are rejoicing at the people's amateur activities, and who cannot help being filled with patriotic emotion when our artistic groups are travelling around the world evoking admiration for Bulgarian songs and dances, and for our national costumes. Who cannot be proud of our children who so beautifully communicate with the children of the world in the Banner of Peace assemblies, who with their ardent love of peace and creative art are setting examples for the grownups! [applause] We are devoting great efforts so that the young generations in our country may develop not only as intelligent and educated human beings, but so they can be strong, healthy, and beautiful. This year's Spartakiade was one more confirmation of our successes in physical culture and sports. In this field, as in all other sectors -- there is still much to be accomplished, but how can we not help rejoice at the achievements of our heroic weightlifters, wrestlers, and our athletes. Is there any Bulgarian who is not proud of our 'golden' girls in gymnastics, at the heroic deeds of the alpinists who conquered the highest peak of the planet -- Mount Everest? [applause]

Consistently faithful to proletarian, socialist internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the country which gave birth to and raised the unforgettable Georgi Dimitrov, is enjoying well-deserved, great international prestige.

All over the world people of good will are linking the name of Bulgaria to the image of a people who are unrelentingly and confidently marching forward along the path of socialism, who are developing their economy and culture, a people who are indefatigably fighting and working for peace, and for fraternity throughout the world! [applause]

This is the country for which we fought. This is the country which we achieved.

Comrades, what are the sources of our successes, recognized by our friends and also by those who do not wish us well? Our successes are mainly due to several basic factors, and these factors, I think, are well known to everyone.

The first basic factor is the deep conviction of the Bulgarian people that only under the conditions of socialism can they achieve their self-realization and their centuries-old aspirations. Our people are endowed with splendid qualities and virtues, and thanks to them they survived at their fateful crossroads throughout the stormy centuries. In the years of socialist rebirth our people were enriched and could further develop their traditional talents and virtues on the basis of collectivism and socialist humanitarianism. Socialism confirmed the Bulgarian people's historical optimism and transformed their patriotism and internationalism, their industriousness, and their well justified satisfaction at their successes into powerful incentives for our development.

Unfortunately, there are still parasites in our epoch. They are finding little holes in the society which we are building; we must admit it, sometimes they also thrive in our country. However, we cannot for this reason reprimand our people, especially our young generation. The strength which erects modern plants and makes them work, which makes the soil produce crops, and which creates great deeds identified with socialist Bulgaria, this force is the strength of the heroic working Bulgarian and of their splendid young generation. [applause]

Such a people are capable of moving mountains, such a people are now building a developed socialist society with success, and this is happening in a country which 40 years ago was lagging behind in the remotest backwater of Europe. These people who are the creators of their own destinies will also build communism. [applause]

Let us pay our deep, filial respects to the Bulgarian people, to their faith in the party and in the motherland's communist future. [applause]

Let us pay respects to the heroic and united labor of the workers class, of the agricultural toilers, and of the people's intelligentsia. [applause]

The second basic factor for our successes since 9 September 1944 up to this day is the BCP. This party is the leading political force in our country on the basis of its correct ideas, the blood it has shed, and the historically-tested capacity of this party to lead the people.

Everything our people have achieved in these years was achieved under the leadership of the BCP. The party guided the people and inspired them, it organized and led them. The Communists were the first to join the most difficult sectors of work. [applause]

In loyally preserving the Blagoev and Dimitrov traditions as sacred legacies, the BCP overcame the personality cult and restored the Leninist principle of party life and leadership. The BCP worked out the trend of the completion of the transitional period and the trend of building a mature socialist society in our country. In those years the BCP developed even more as a party of creative Marxism-Leninism, a party which was capable of timely uncovering the new elements, of parting with outdated views and methods of work so as to link the achievements of theoretical thoughts to practical deeds and to educate, inspre, and mobilize the people in solving new tasks. In unity of action and unity of thought the Bulgarian trade unions are working together with the party; the same applies to the Dimitrov Komsomol, to the Fatherland Front, and to the other social organizations and movements. Our successes are solidly built on the basis of the friendship and unity of action between the BCP and the fraternal Bulgarian National Agrarian Union. [applause]

The great achievement of the April line is the constant transformation of the BCP from a political vanguard of the workers class into a party of the entire people. Today the cause of the BCP is the cause of millions of people in Bulgaria. [applause]

The third basic factor of our successes is our adherence to the worldwide socialist system, the friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and, above all, with our great, fraternal ally -- the USSR. [applause] We will never forget the first days of freedom, when, starving and robbed, Bulgaria turned for help solely to the Soviet people, who had also suffered from war, but had been victorious, and we obtained this help. [applause]

For many centuries Russia and the Russian people have been our faith and hope; the victory of 9 September 1944 was Bulgaria's great encounter with the Soviet Union. For 40 years the Soviet Union has been our support in building socialism along Bulgaria's path toward communism. [applause] In recent years, and particularly as a result of the joint course between the BCP and CPSU aimed at comprehensive cooperation and a drawing closer together of Bulgaria and the USSR, our two countries have so strongly welded together that there is no strength on this earth capable of separating them. [applause]

Our achievements are inseparable from the comprehensive consolidation and progress of the worldwide socialist system, which is the leading revolutionary force of our epoch. I cannot fail to note here the most recent CEMA step -- namely the recent summit held in Moscow. We have a new long-term strategy of action in accordance with the interests of each individual member-country, as well as in accordance with the interests of socialism as a whole. Bulgaria's achievements are most directly linked to the opportunities of the socialist community, to its capacity of mastering achievements and to the guarantee of freedom, peace, and security of our countries and peoples through the unshakable strength of the Warsaw Pact.

By the end of the 20th century, with mankind living under the threat of nuclear war, the chief and decisive strength capable of taming the adventurers, as Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, justifiably declared, is the economic and defensive power of the socialist community, the strength of the alliance of fraternal countries, and their unity of action. [applause]

The fourth, basic factor is the unswerving solidarity and support which the worldwide revolutionary movement and all of progressive mankind is according us. The struggle of the international communist and workers movement is inseparable from the peoples' struggle for national freedom, democracy, social progress, and peace.

As a people who are building socialism, we are firm because of the strength of the world-wide revolutionary movement and the strength of progressive mankind. [applause]

Comrades, the April line of the BCP is a line of creative approach, a line of creative approach to the general laws of socialist construction.

At the 12th BCP Congress and since then, our party has accomplished tremendous theoretical and practical work which, with all its views on mature socialism, enriched the methods of building this socialism. The BCP congress determined the trend of comprehensive intensification as our own strategic trend in working out the new economic approach and its mechanism. Our party gave a well-grounded answer to the basic problems about the master and owner of social property, about the action of the law of value, and about the use of monetary-commodity relations under socialism. The BCP clarified the basic problems of building a material-technical basis adequate to mature socialism, the problems of the approach to social policy, and to the question of further improving the people's material living standard, as well as to the question of expanding socialist democracy.

The question of quality improvement became a crucial problem of our development. Today more than ever we must achieve a basic and revolutionary change of thought. We need a creative change in approach and action; we need conscientiousness and discipline in daily work and in everyone's life.

We the Bulgarians, are among the peoples who are bearing the great responsibility of socialism in the face of mankind, who are responsible for the dynamic strength and vital force of socialism, and for the attractiveness of socialism; there is no greater responsibility than this. [applause]

For several years we have been witnessing an alarming and intensive increase of tension in international relations. Fiercely accelerating the arms race, the imperialists, and primarily the American imperialists, are striving to achieve military-strategic and political superiority over the countries of real socialism. They are preparing a third world war. They are conducting a psychological war and are undertaking gross interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and countries. They have also begun practical measures on the militarization of space. The United States is transferring the center of its military efforts to the borders of the socialist states and to the European Continent, where the two world wars began. Anticommunism governs their policy in all areas, from diplomacy to sports. Loyal to its socialist ideals and its peaceful Leninist foreign policy and strongly defending its socialist achievements, the People's Republic of Bulgaria together with all fraternal countries is the vanguard of the struggle for peace and cooperation. [applause]

Strengthening the socialist community and reaching a rough parity of armaments of the two blocs is a great achievement which guarantees the survival of mankind. Great credit for this is due primarily to the USSR, the CPSU, and the Soviet people. [applause] The balance of forces is historic foct and it must not be disrupted. As I have repeatedly stated, the Warsaw Pact member-countries are not striving for military advantage. Furthermore, we are ready to negotiate on decreasing the level of armaments so as to gradually achieve full disarmament. We are ready to begin the working out and adopting of such a system of relations between East and West and between the socialist and capitalist countries which will forever remove the danger of a new conflict.

Despite the exceptionally dangerous exacerbation of the international situation, we are optimistic. The future belongs to the peace-loving and antiwar forces. We, the countries of the socialist community, are the guarantors of this; the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples, the international communist and workers movement, the nonaligned movement, the national liberation movements, the fighters for peace in the capitalist countries, and the sober-thinking political figures, statesmen, public figures, and all people who cherish peace are also guarantors of this. [applause]

As a result of its geographic situation the People's Republic of Bulgaria will further pay prime attention to strengthening peace and security in the Balkans. The positive changes in the political climate of our peninsula pleases us. The phenomena of good-neighborliness and cooperation are increasing. Our mutual willingness to work for turning the Balkan region into a region and factor of European and world peace is also growing. As we have repeatedly stated, the turning of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone would be an exceptionally important step in this direction.

Comrades, dear compatriots: We can ask ourselves the question: Have there been any difficulties along our path? We can answer: Yes, there have been difficulties, there have been shortcomings, and there have been mistakes as well. We are all aware of this.

However, our wise people have a saying that goes as follows: Whoever does not work does not make mistakes.

On this solemn day of historical assessment we can state: Despite the difficulties of an objective and subjective character we have encountered along the path of our development, our people are confidently building the society which the most brilliant minds of our country have been longing for, the society for which they fought and for which the free working people of socialist Bulgaria are now working.

Today, in assessing the 4 decades that have elapsed since the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution, we find a brilliant confirmation for the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theory in the practical experience of our party and of our socialist state. This experience has confirmed the triumph of the Marxist-Leninist theory in our lives.

Along our path, the rescuing path of communism, we will always be guided by the brilliant star of the 9 September victory. [applause]

We are inspired and always will be inspired by the cause, deeds, and example of our predecessors, the hoeroes of revolution, the fighters of the first socialist 5-year plans. The Communists, the united agrarians, the Fatherland Front members, the Komsomol members, Pioneers, and the soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army and of the construction forces, the employees of the Ministry of Interior organs, men and women, young boys and girls, or entire, wonderful people -- we, all of us -- are inspired by the unshakable faith in the bright future of our motherland -- Bulgaria. [applause]

In looking at the future we see Bulgaria under mature socialism, we see our country having mastered the achievements of scientific-technological revolution, having drastically increased the material-cultural wealth of the country and the people's living standard; we see Bulgaria expanding with new strength the talents and creative capacities of the people -- this is how we see tomorrow's socialist Bulgaria. [applause]

We see our Bulgaria of the future living under conditions of lasting peace in the world, in fraternal unity with the other socialist countries, under the conditions of good-neighborliness and cooperation. We see Bulgaria marching in the first ranks of mankind and making its contribution to mankind's centuries-old aspirations for freedom, fraternity, equality, happiness, and peace. [applause]

For this Bulgaria, heading for communism, we will not spare one ounce of our strength. [applause]

May the historical cause of 9 September 1944 live throughout the centuries, for this was the first day of our socialist revolution. [applause and cheers]

Glory to the great and invincible Soviet Union, glory to the family of fraternal socialist countries, which are the support of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world. [applause and cheers]

Glory to our heroic people, glory to our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria. [applause]

Glory to our BCP -- organizer and source of inspiration for our victories, the mind, the honor, the conscience, the pride, and hope of our people. [applause]

Long live peace, long live communism. [applause and cheers]

GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

For Soviet source material, including PRAVDA on a speech given by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, in Sofia on the occasion of Bulgaria's 40th anniversary, Eastern Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on 7 September and subsequent issues.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL DAY EVENTS, MEETINGS

Leaders at Preliminary Events

AU081326 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 7 September lists the following leaders' appearances at events devoted to the celebration of the forthcoming 9 September revolution anniversary:

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of energy and material resources, inaugurated two new workshops for the construction of furniture, an exhibition, and a canteen with seats for 300 people at the Yavor Plant for Household Furnishings in the town of Petrich.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the party Committee of Culture, and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the opening of an art exhibition at the Shipka Street Art Gallery in Sofia, which is exhibiting most recent works of contemporary Bulgarian artists devoted to the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution.

Zhivkov, Leaders at Parade

AU091725 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0600 GMT on 9 September carries a 135-minute live relay from Sofia's 9 September Square of a military and working people's parade marking the 40th anniversary of the "victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria." At precisely 0600 GMT the announcer says that "the representative troops which will take part in the parade are lined up in front of the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum. The parade will be commanded by Colonel General Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense." At 0602 GMT the announcer says that "party and state leaders led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov" are taking their palces on the tribune of the mausoleum. The commander of the parade, Col Gen Dobrev, reports to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, and requests permission to commence the parade. Army Gen Dzhurov greets the lined-up units," and first of all, in accordance with tradition, the officer cadets unit of the Georgi Rakovski Military Academy." According to the announcer, the other lined-up units consist of cadets from all other military schools, the "landing troops," the border troops, the ground forces, the anti-aircraft defense, and other units. At 0606 GMT Army Gen Dzhurov ends his greeting to the lined-up troops and heads for the tribune of the Dimitrov Mausoleum.

At precisely 0607 GMT a military signal is heard. The announcer says that "Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense," will start his speech. At 0622 GMT Dzhurov completes his speech. The national anthem is played against the background of the continuous exclamations of the soldiers.

The announcer reports that 40 artillery salvos "in honor of the 40th anniversary" have been fired.

At precisely 0626 the "festive march of the military units begins." The announcer says that "in a few minutes we shall return to the 9 September Square." The program continues with festive songs from the studio.

At the beginning of the cast the announcer had identified the following officials as attending the parade: "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, Emil Khristov, and the leaders of the foreign delegations which have come for the anniversary. The Soviet delegation is led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev."

At 0636 the announcer reports the end of the parade of the ground troops and the beginning of the Air Force parade, "led by 7 light helicopters." At 0640 GMT the announcer says that "the parade of the mechanized units has begun," and the cast switches back to the studio for further patriotic and festive songs. At 0655 GMT the announcer reports the end of the military parade, and says that "the flags of Bulgaria's combat glory are being carried into the square." The parade of Sofia's working people begins, "led by Heroes of Socialist Labor." The announcer describes the representatives of the various industrial plants taking part in the parade and their working successes. "It was in Sofia," the announcer says, "that the partisan units, led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, attacked the fascist regime and established the beginning of the socialist regime." After 0715 GMT the live relay switches back and forth between the Sofia parade and local parades in other Bulgarian major cities.

Various early party leaders and veterans are being interviewed on their working successes and memoirs of the first days of the socialist regime.

At 0815 GMT the live relays ends.

Dzhurov Speaks at Parade

AU091441 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0607 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Speech by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense at Sofia's 9 September military parade devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria -- live]

[Text] Dear soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers, comrade officers, generals, and admirals, citizens, comrades, esteemed guests:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I most cordially greet you on the remarkable jubliee -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria. With happiness, inspiration, and legitimate pride, the workers class and the agricultural workers, the people's intelligentsia, Buglaria's soldiers, and all citizens of our dear fatherland are greeting their greatest and brightest holiday -- Liberation Day, 9 September.

The road toward this glorious day was not easy for our heroic and diligent people. In the annals of our 13-century history there were periods of storms and upsurges, uprisings of the people and difficult struggles for freedom, heroic revolutions against national and social oppressions, defeats and glorious victories. However, the most glorious and greatest peak of our history was marked by the victory achieved on 9 September 1944, when under the direct leadership of the BCP, the working people rose in an armed attack and, with the decisive and fraternal assistance of the legendary Soviet Army, forever toppled the monarchist-fascist dictatorship and established their own people's government.

Some 40 years have passed since that first 9 September, which laid the foundation for the new socialist period of our long history. Today, when from the summit of these years we return our glance toward the past, we again pay tribute, deep respect, and gratitude to the bright memory and unprecedented acts of heroism and self-sacrifice of the loyal sons and daughters of the people, who gave their lives for its freedom. We pay our respect also to the heroes who survived after taking part in the armed struggle against fascism and capitalism, and to the glorious revolutionary traditions and deeds of the party, which rallied the antifascist forces in the country around the Fatherland Front program and led the people's masses in the last and triumphant attack. We pay our respect to the selfless Soviet soldiers, who worthily fulfilled their liberating mission.

During the past 40 years Bulgaria turned from a poor and underdeveloped country into an industrial-agricultural state with a high pace of development in all areas of economy, blossoming culture, education, and science, constantly improving material and intellectual standard of living of the population, and consolidating socialist way of living. Bulgaria, a state with an enviable international prestige, is in the vanguard of the world's social progress. Socialism has won finally and irreversibly in Bulgaria. Now we are constructing the developed socialist society, the historical bridge toward communism. This is what we have achieved in 40 years.

Simultaneously, during these 4 decades we have achieved something very important -- the development of a national self-confidence which corresponds with our glorious history, our socialist present and communist future. This self-confidence of creators and victors is accompanied by our legitimate pride in what we have achieved in our material and intellectual life. The happiness and inspiration evoked by free and creative work are growing. We have a permanent confidence that our road is correct, that our future will be even more beautiful than our present, and that Bulgaria will constantly and confidently aspire toward its communist future.

We own our great achievements to the diligent and selfless work of the people, to the wise and far-sighted April policy of our leading party and its Dimitrov Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary, creator and strategist of the April line, prominent Marxist-Leninist, and noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement, to the selfless and fraternal assistance of the great USSR, and to the fraternal friendship and mutual cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. Today the People's Republic of Bulgaria, armed with the historic decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference and the new theoretical postulates and practical approaches developed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov after the Congress, is confidently marching toward developed socialism. Having connected strontly and forever his destiny with his motherland, the Bulgarian has learned not only to plough and sow, decorate monasteries, and construct houses, schools, and libraries. Today the Bulgarian harnesses peaceful nuclear energy in his work, creates sophisticated machines, and develops space research. Simultaneously, the Bulgarian has learned to proudly stand in front of oppressors and to heroically defend his land. The Bulgarian people are builders and soldiers, a glorious people of workers and fierce patriots, proud of its heroic glory and confident in its faith in the future, worthy of its socialist present for which many known and unknown soldiers have sacrificed their life -- such is the Bulgarian people today.

On festive days like today, we can repeat the words of our holy oath: "We shall boundlessly love our people and motherland, we shall serve them honestly and selflessly, we shall keep our flags pure and shall hold proudly the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Until the end we shall be loyal to the eternal cause of communism.

Dear comrades: In this festive mood, with justifiable satisfaction, pride, and happiness in our achievements, we must by no means and not even for a moment take our attention away from the stormy clouds which have gathered above the world. The peaceful and constructive victories of socialism have evoked rage among its sworn class enemies. The foreign policy course of the present U.S. Admimistration ever more clearly aims toward dangerously intensifying international tension, achieving military superiority, militarizing space, and conducting unannounced wars. All this is not accidental. The reactionary and imperialist forces are making incredible efforts to stop the march of the world's revolutionary progress. They invest hundreds of billions of dollars to implement these infernal plans. They are preparing a new crusade against the socialist community and all progressive people throughout the world. In their insane rage against progress, our enemies are not choosy regarding their means. Their handwriting -- hostile to mankind and aggressive -- is evident everywhere, in Africa, Asia, and Europe. In a number of West European NATO member-countries, the United States has deployed medium-range nuclear missiles and, at an accelerated pace, is constructing platforms for nuclear weapons. Engulfed by great-state ambitions, a sick mania for power and invincibility, and the urge to dictate its will to all and decide the destiny of nations and the world, the warmongers of the United States and NATO are waving the nuclear sword above the heads of mankind, pushing it toward lethal destruction.

The USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other countries of the socialist community are conducting a firm, consistent policy for preserving world peace and defending the political and military-strategic positions of socialism, and are adopting all necessary meausres for guaranteeing their security. They do not seek military superiority but will never allow domination over them. June 1941 will never repeat itself, stated Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Immediate punishment will be inflicted on every aggressor. This should be known by all -- both our friends and enemies. The Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states will stand as an impenetrable shield in front of the sinister plans of imperialism. They are led by the invincible Soviet Army. We are optimists despite the exceptional exacerbation of the international situation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated yesterday in his speech at the festive meeting devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The future belongs to the peace-loving and antiwar forces.

The Bulgarian People's Army is a strong unit of the socialist Armed Forces and the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. It has been created and educated by the BCP in the spirit of the combat and revolutionary traditions of the people. Today the Bulgarian People's Army is a strong and skilled socialist army. It has modern weapons and combat equipment, and excellently trained soldiers and commanders. The soldiers respond to the paternal care of the party and the people with high successes in their combat and political training. On this festive day they assure the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the people's government, and the entire Bulgarian people that, in a united formation with the Armies of the Warsaw Pact member-states, shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of the invincible Armed Forces of the USSR, they are always ready under any conditions to fulfill their patriotic and international duty and defend the sacred borders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the cause of peace and socialism.

Long live the BCP, organizer, inspirer, and leader of all our victories!

Let the total unity and cohesion of the socialist community's countries, led by a giant such as the USSR, strengthen!

Long live and strengthen the Bulgarian People's Army, a loyal defender of the socialist achievements of our people!

Long live the cause of the socialist revolution, which revived the new life in our new and ancient motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Hurrah for the cause of 9 September, the glory, happiness, and prosperity of our heroic and diligent people!

Zhivkov Receives Delegations

AU081256 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received at the State Council headquarters today the leaders of the party and government delegations from the USSR, Vietnam, the GDR, Kampuchea, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, the CSSR, and Yugoslavia, who have arrived for the festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed the great satisfaction of the BCP Central Committee and of the State Council at their participation in the anniversary celebrations on the occasion of our national holiday.

He briefed the guests on the chief problems and tasks facing the party and all Bulgarian people in connection with implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference for the further construction of a mature socialist society in Bulgaria.

Comrade Zhivkov also dwelled on the historical significance of the constantly developing, comprehensive cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance among socialist countries, upon the great results which this cooperation produces for the unrelenting upsurge of each individual country and for the victory of socialism as a whole.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed the exceptional importance of the joint efforts of the socialist countries, together with the other peace-loving forces in the world, to stop the further exacerbation of the international atmosphere and for an even wider expansion of the struggle for disarmament, peace, detente, and international cooperation throughout the world.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also met at the State Council headquarters today the leaders of the state and government delegations which arrived in our country to participate in the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of socialist revolution in Bulgaria. They are from the following countries: the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Angola, Afghanistan, Greece, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, India, Iraq, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cyprus, the People's Republic of the Congo, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Syria, Tanzania, and Turkey.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov cordially greeted the guests and expressed the gratitude of the State Council and the Bulgarian Government for their participation in celebrating our national holiday.

He briefed the delegations on the country's economic and cultural development and on the special problems and tasks which are being coped with in our country in connection with further building a mature socialist society.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov also dwelled on certain aspects of the foreign policy and international activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on its readiness to unrelentingly contribute to arresting the process of the aggravation of the international atmosphere and to bringing about a peaceful solution of controversial problems and emerging conflicts, disarmament on a just and equal basis, and peace, security, and cooperation among peoples. The meeting proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

Socialist Delegations Received

AU081427 Sofia BTA in English 1351 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received in the State Council the leaders of the party and government delegations which have arrived for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

USSR -- Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU.

Socialist Republic of Vietnam -- Mr. Do Muoi, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Vietnamese Communist Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GDR -- Mr. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Socialist Party of Germany and vice-president of the State Council.

People's Republic of Kampuchea -- Mr. Hun Sen, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs.

DPRK -- Mr. Yi Chong-ok, member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the CC of the Worker's Party of Korea and vice president of the country.

Republic of Cuba -- Mr. Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the National Committee for Party Control and vice-president of the State Council and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Lao People's Democratic Republic -- Mr. Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mongolian People's Republic — Mr. Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Polish People's Republic -- Mr. Zbigniew Messner, member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's United Worker's Party and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Socialist Republic of Romania -- Mr. Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Hungarian People's Republic -- Mr. Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party.

CSSR -- Mr. Josef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CC of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and first secretary of the CC of the Slovak Communist Party.

Delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -- Mr. Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In cordial comradely atmosphere Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed the great satisfaction of the CC of the BCP and of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with their participation in the jubilee celebration of our national day. He acquainted the guests with the principal problems and tasks facing the party and the entire Bulgarian people in connection with the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 12th Congress of the BCP and the national party conference, in the ongoing construction of the advanced socialist society in Bulgaria. He dwelt on the historic significance of the ever expanding all-round cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance among the socialist countries and the rich fruits they yield for the unswerving advancement of each separate country and for the triumph of socialism as a whole.

Mr Todor Zhivkov emphasised the exceptional importance of the joint efforts of the socialist countries together with the other peaceloving forces towards checking the further deterioration of the international situation, for a new offensive in the struggle for disarmament on a just and equitable basis, for peace, detente, security and international cooperation the world over.

Zhivkov, Gorbachev at Reception

AU091931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] At the Boyana Residence today the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers gave a reception on the 40th anniversary of the victory of the 9 September socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The reception was attended by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Nikolay Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stanish Bonev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and Emil Khristov; deputy chairmen of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; secretaries of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union Permanent Board; members of the State Council and the government; department heads of the BCP Central Committee; leaders of mass-political and public organizations; generals of the Bulgarian People's Army, and veterans of the revolutionary struggles. The members of the Soviet party-state delegation, the delegations of the fraternal socialist countries, state and governmental delegations and delegations of public organizations, and guests for our holiday from all parts of the world also attended the reception. Chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended. A brass band played the national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The reception took place in an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gorbachev, BCP Politburo Talk

AU072015 Sofia BTA in English 1921 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 7 (BTA) -- Today a meeting was held between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, members and candidate members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Soviet party and Government delegation. During the meeting information was exchanged on the activities of the CPSU and the Soviet people in the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th congress of the party and the plenary sessions of the CC of the CPSU which followed it and the implementation of the tasks set by the 12th Congress of the BCP by the Bulgarian workers and Communists. The two parties to the talks also elaborated on the further promotion and deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and stressed the determination of the two parties to consolidate their unity of action both on a bilateral basis and in the framework of the community of the socialist countries.

Gorbachev Presents Award

AU081430 Sofia BTA in English 1405 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, September 8 (BTA) -- The awarding of the Nation-wide Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship with the Soviet "Red Banner of Labour" Order was celebrated by a ceremonial rally of Bulgaro-Soviet friendship.

Guests of the rally were the Soviet party and government delegation led by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the CPSU and a delegation of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Contacts With Foreign Countries and of the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship led by Mr. Aleksey Tupolev first deputy chairman of the Society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship. The delegations are in Bulgaria on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution.

The Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR awards the Nation-wide Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship with this high distinction for its great contribution to the consolidation and promotion of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people and on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria and the 50th anniversary of the organised movement of the Bulgarian people for friendship with the Soviet Union.

The order was presented by Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. On behalf of the CC of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR and on the behalf of Mr. Konstantin Chernenko he congratulated the activists, veterans and all participants in the movement for Bulgaro-Soviet friendship on this high award.

Mittag Meets Gorbachev

LD081647 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, held a friendly meeting today with Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the talk, which proceeded in the spirit of the close, fraternal alliance between the CPSU and SED, and the Soviet Union and GDR, the two officials praised the successful development of their all-round cooperation, especially in the economic area. They stressed the results of the visit by the Soviet Government delegation to the Leipzig fair and the agreements concluded there, noting that they fully corresponded with the guidelines laid down by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Zhivkov Receives RCP's Giosan

AU082115 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/9/1984 -- Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and Romania's president, and Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, during an interview granted by the Bulgarian head of state to the delegation led by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, who attends the festivities arranged in Sofia on the fortieth anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution of September 9, 1944.

On Nicolae Ceausescu's behalf, Todor Zhivkov was conveyed a warm message of friendship and cordial congratulations on the anniversary of neighbour and friendly Bulgaria's national day, as well as wishes of further success in the country's socialist development to the Bulgarian people.

Todor Zhivkov thanked for the wishes conveyed to him, for the participation of the Romanian delegation in the great national holiday on September 9 and conveyed, in his turn, a friendly salute to Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes of ever greater successes in the country's socialist construction to the Romanian people.

During the interivew, the outstanding results were outlined of the manysided collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, underscoring the multiple possibilities to develop and expand relations between the friendly socialist states in the interest of each country, of the cause of world socialism, peace, security and collaboration.

Filipov Receives PPR's Messner

LD092315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A festive session of the BCP Central Committee, the People's Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Council of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the National Patriotic Front Council, and other social organizations has been held in Sofia to mark the 40th anniversary of socialist Bulgaria. The Polish delegation is headed by Zbigniew Messner.

Zbigniew Messner was received by Grisha Filipov, Bulgarian premier, today. In the course of the meeting, the state of the implementation of the decisions taken by the heads of the two states, General Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov, during the visit by the Bulgarian party and state delegation to Poland in April of this year, concerning the further tightening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states were discussed.

Particularly great attention was paid to activities aimed at coordinating economic plans for the period 1986-90, to increase goods turnover and expansion of economic cooperation.

Zhivkov Meets SFRY Officials

LD100154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, Sept 9 (TANJUG) -- General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and President of the State Council Todor Zhivkov today, Sunday, received member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stane Dolanc, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Kiro Hadzivasilev and Yugoslav Ambassador to Bulgaria Ilija Djukic who, as members of the Yugoslav delegation, attended today's celebration of the Bulgarian national holiday and the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

The two sides underlined the importance of the recent visit to Bulgaria of President of the Yugoslav Executive Council Milka Planinc and talks with Todor Zhivkov and Chairman of the Ministerial Council Grisha Filipov.

The visit, as noted, opened many new fields for mutually useful and long-term cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, particularly in the fields of economy, trade and culture.

CSSR Delegation Receives Medals

LD092141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Yordan Yotov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, today in Sofia presented the members of the CSSR party and state delegation with medals on the 40th anniversary of socialist Bulgaria. The CSSR party and state delegation at the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria is headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

GDR Delegation Attends Ceremony

LD092149 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1531 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (ADN) -- With a wreath-laying ceremony at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum on Saturday afternoon, the foreign delegations which are in Bulgaria for the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution honored the revolutionary and leader of the international working class movement. The GDR party and state delegation, headed by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was among the delegations from numerous states of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The ribbon on the wreath placed by the foreign guests bore the inscription "For Georgi Dimitrov, Bulgaria's famous son and ardent fighter for peace and international cooperaton."

Zhivkov Receives Mashariqah

JN081645 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, 8 Sep (SANA) — Todor Zhivkov, BCP general secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Syrian Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah today. This comes within the framework of President Zhivkov's reception of the leaders of the delegations participating in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution and the national day of liberation from fascism. Mashariqah conveyed President Hafiz al-Asad's regards and congratulations on these two occasions, and emphasized Syria's interest in strengthening friendship and cooperation relations with the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, this morning awarded Mashariqah and his delegation the medal of the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Georgi Pavlov, BCP Central Committee member and head of the Bulgarian side in the joint Syrian-Bulgarian economic committee, attended the ceremony.

Zhivkov Receives Iraqi Official

JN090857 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Sofia, 9 Sep (INA) -- Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, received here today Sa'dun Shakir, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member, who is heading Iraq's delegation to the celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. During the meeting, Sa'dun Shakir conveyed President Saddam Husayn's congratulations to the Bulgarian leader on the occasion. He also discussed with Zhivkov the means for promoting bilateral relations.

Sa'dun Shakir arrived in Sofia on Friday at the head of an Iraqi delegation on an official visit to Bulgaria to participate in the celebrations commemorating the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian revolution which are scheduled to begin today.

Zhivkov Meets Turkey's Tenekeci

TA081653 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Minister of State Abdullah Tenekeci and heads of other delegations, who are in Sofia to attend the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have been received by State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov.

Tenekeci will view the parade in Sofia tomorrow. The Turkish-Bulgarian joint economic and technical cooperation committee meetings will begin in Sofia on Tuesday [11 September]. Tenekeci, who will head the Turkish delegation at the meeting to be held between 11 and 14 September, will also meet Bulgarian Council of Ministers Chairman Filipov and various other ministers.

Leaders Visit Dimitrov Mausoleum

AU081301 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Thousands of citizens are visiting the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum in Sofia today. Members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the government, and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations also came here to pay their deep respects and express their eternal gratitude to Georgi Dimitrov, teacher and leader of the Bulgarian people and outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement, and to his immortal cause. Wreaths of gratitude will also be laid at the Soviet Army Monument, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, and at the Partisan Monument.

Zhivkov Awarded Jubilee Order

AU091945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1730 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] On 8 September the Bulgaria-1,300 Jubilee Order was awarded to Comrade Todor Zhivkov; members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo; secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers; and members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board.

They have been awarded for their great merits in constructing socialist Bulgaria and their contribution to implementing the initiatives on marking the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state.

REAGAN TO RETAIN CURRENT ARMS, POLISH POLICIES

LD100900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has again confirmed that he does not intend to ease off from his current policy from a position of strength. At a gathering of Americans of Polish origin in Doylestown he defended the unprecedented arming of the United States by saying that weakness is indeed the greatest enemy of peace. In another part of the speech Reagan embarked upon a new verbal attack against the Polish Government in connection with its efforts to normalize the situation in the country and he again expressed support for the antisocialist forces in Poland.

CTK QUOTES SUNDAY TIMES EDITORIAL ON REAGAN

LD091955 Prague CTK in English 1823 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] London Sept 9 (CTK) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan said in an interview with the SUNDAY TIMES newspaper published today that if he was re-elected president he would seek not only limitation but finally liquidation of nuclear weapons. The words of the President during whose term U.S. arms budget has increased by one-third and official policy has been based on intensive armament, particularly nuclear, are apparently unconvincing for Britons. The paper commented editorially that the President's statement "is not to be taken too seriously".

Within his pre-election campaign, Reagan also said in the interview that he is ready to talk with the Soviet Union "fairly and flexibly and without preconditions" about arms control. However, he reaffirmed at the same time that he intends to conduct negotiations with the USSR solely from a position of strength, with automatically excludes the three principles.

FRG ATTITUDE TOWARD HONECKER VISIT CRITICIZED

AU071137 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Sep 84 p 7

[Juraj Bydzovsky article in the "Word on Events" column: "The Embarrassing Course Taken by Official Bonn"]

[Text] On Tuesday [4 September] Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in the FRG, issued a statement in which he stated that the visit of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG could not take place at the time envisaged by the Federal Government. In this connection, he said that the public polemic that broke out in the FRG in connection with the visit, which was planned for the end of September, was extremely undignified and harmful for contacts between sovereign states.

As was stated in this context, Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG was planned for the end of September. But from the very beginning, matters in the FRG were organized in a manner intended to place obstacles in the way of this visit, obstacles which it was difficult to overcome.

Now everyone here is pretending to be in a kind of club for the "unjustly persecuted." But everybody knows that this is hypocrisy, which no informed person can take seriously. It is sufficient to recall the basic facts. For instance, Alfred Dregger, chairman of the Bundestag CDU/CSU Group and a well-known representative of right-wing stances, declared in public that it is not at all important to receive Erich Honecker's visit. And this was said by figure who, according to valid protocol, was to have been one of the main hosts during this high state visit.

The visit of the supreme GDR representative -- the first such visit since the GDR's establishment -- encountered offensive, demagogic obstacles that were being put in its way quite unambiguously and ruthlessly. Dregger's statements evoked sharp protests in the GDR information media. But nobody in Bonn deemed it necessary to dissociate himself from them.

Official Bonn did not consider it necessary to dissociate itself from the escalating campaign of revanchist elements in the FRG, either, elements which in the recent times have constantly clamored that they do not recognize the postwar arrangement in Europe and that they reject the borders which emerged on our continent as the result of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism.

The visit of the top GDR representative was being prepared in the FRG in a truly original way: With a series of revanchist rallies, which strove to cast doubts on the existence of the GDR which -- according to the revanchists' stand; not refuted by official FRG bodies -- do nothing but agree to be annexed to Bonn's capitalism.

Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl considered it necessary to lend the highest state authority to a revanchist rally held on Sunday [2 September] in Braunschweig. He called his address at this unequivocally antipeace event "something self-evident," and even an "official duty." What a truly peculiar "official duty" for the FRG federal chancellor: to take part in a particularly dangerous revanchist undertaking. Since the federal chancellor has a sense of the grotesque, he did not hesitate at the same time to reject the socialist countries' alarm over the developments in the FRG as, allegedly, "absurd." And he followed this up by immediately stressing that the so-called "German question" continue to be "open." Within the framework of this so-called "openness," doubts are unceasingly being cast on the FRG's borders with the socialist states, and on the GDR's existence in general. Then what, may we ask, do they want to discuss with the GDR at all?

The deputy chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group called the federal government's approach to Erich Honecker's FRG visit "dilettantism." But perhaps this is too weak, and not quite an apt name for this quite unsuitable, quite useless, and quite unproductive policy.

'FRG REACTION' TO CANCELLATION OF ZHIVKOV VISIT

LD100821 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 10 Sep 84

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, the highest party and state representative of Bulgaria, has called off an official visit to the FRG. Peter Nemec reports from Bonn on West German reaction to this decision:

[Nemec] Pretend that nothing has happened, and if something does happen, pretend surprise. This is the recipe for the actions of the FRG Government from the moment in which agreement was given by a majority of votes of the government parties to the siting of new U.S. attack weapons on FRG territory. This is also the recipe which it went by this time.

The blame for the cancellation simply falls on others -- not the international situation, the fast deterioration of which was contributed to a great extent by precisely the current government; not the fact that the territory of the FRG has become the center of NATO maneuvers, during the course of which the new weapons sited here in the FRG and aimed at the East are to be included.

This contrast could not even be missed by the opposition. Willy Brandt, chairman of the SPD, stated that it is a plot by government policy which avoids the really important subjects of international relations, among which the question of U.S. missiles resolutely belongs. This fact was also pointed out by the peace movement at a press conference last Thursday, and his was also pointed out by participants of the fourth forum of the Kressel peace initiative which took place yesterday.

INDRA GREETS CUBAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD080213 Prague CTK in English 1630 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 7 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power led by its president Flavio Bravo arrived here today for an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. At Ruzyne Airport, the Cuban guests were met by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life.

The visit of the Cuban deputies is an opportunity for a joint evaluation of the present international situation, exchange of experience from the work of the two countries' parliaments and review of the possibilities of promoting cooperation in all spheres. A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power visited Czechoslovakia the last time five years ago. In 1982, a delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly paid an official visit to Cuba.

Czechoslovak-Cuban cooperation has been developing since 1960 when the two countries' diplomatic and trade relations were established. Every year, new production enterprises, research institutes, cultural, educational and social organizations and institutions are being engaged in it. Both countries are highly interested in promotion of bilateral economic relations. This is apparent, for example, from an agreement on the 1981-85 goods exchange which provides for a 70-percent increase as compared with the previous five year period. The two countries' trade is to exceed 700 million rubles. There is an agreement between Czechoslovakia and Cuba according to which Czechoslovakia will provide Cuba with credit on investment projects until 1985. In the framework of this agreement, Czechoslovakia supplies to Cuba technological equipment for the construction of power plants, designs and equipment for the construction of a powder milk factory, a brewery and a pumped-storage power plant.

LENART, GROUP LEAVE FOR BULGARIAN CELEBRATION

LD072333 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] The CSSR party and state delegation led by Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, left today for Sofia. The delegation will take part in the celebrations of 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. The delegation was seen off at the Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

LEADERS ATTEND BULGARIAN RECEPTION IN PRAGUE

LD092139 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] Petr Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador to the CSSR, gave a reception tonight in honor of the Bulgarian People's Republic 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution.

Present at the reception were: Lubomir Strougal, Federal premier, and other members of the CPCZ Central Comittee Presidium Alois Indira, Milos Jakes, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; Presidium candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Josef Haman; Secretary of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno; secretariat member of the CPCZ Central Committee Marie Kabrhelova and other personages.

SWISS PARLIAMENTARIAN ON TALKS WITH HUSAK, INDRA

LD092207 Prague CTK in English 1338 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Prague Sept 8 (CTK) -- In the period of increased international tension, dialogue is useful and necessary, Andre Gautier, president of the National Council of the Swiss Parliament told CTK today before leaving after a four-day visit to Czechoslovakia.

One of the most valuable results of the visit, the first ever at this level in the history of Czechoslovak-Swiss parliamentary contacts, were the sincere and frank talks held with President Gustav Husak, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra and other Czechoslovak officials, Andre Gautier stated.

Neutral Switzerland, just as Czechoslovakia and other countries, desires peace and such a visit can help strengthen it by contacts between people.

Naturally, we also had different views on some problems of the international situation. However, we agreed that the world needs peace and that all forces must be dedicated to the search for the ways and means of securing it, the Swiss parliamentarian stated.

TALKS ON AFGHAN CULTURAL RELATIONS CONCLUDE

LD100128 Prague CTK in English 1948 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Bratislava Sept 9 (CTK) -- Chairman of the Afghan State Committee for Culture Abdul Kadir Ashna ended today his visit to Czechoslovakia.

In an interview with journalists before departure he underlined the importance of the program of cultural, scientific and educational cooperation between the two countries for the next two years just signed in Prague.

This program, he said, provides for further promotion and expansion of contacts between the two countries and by improvement of mutual knowledge of cultural values will help strengthen friendship between the Czechoslovak and Afghan peoples. He said that the use of Czechoslovak experiences and the assistance of Czechoslovak experts, especially in the training of Afghan personnel, are particularly important for Afghanistan.

Abdul Kadir Ashna said Afghanistan's main cultural task at present is the education of working people in the spirit of patriotism, national unity and internationalism and struggle against bourgeois ideology.

OFFICIALS VIEW POSTPONEMENT OF HONECKER VISIT

Genscher Criticizes Controversy

LD080106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) -- FRG Foreign Minister Genscher has again criticized the controversy preceding the canceled Honecker visit. He said: "There certainly has been too much bluster. Policy toward the GDR requires care. Mere bravado is no sign of strength and such comments are not helpful. Bluster about the Oder-Neisse border creates uncertainty and misunderstanding everywhere, not only in the East."

Vogel Regrets Cancellation

LD080109 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 7 Sep (ADN) -- The chairman of the Bundestag SPD Group, Vogel, in an interview regrets the cancellation of Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG, which is a great disappointment to many people in the GDR and FRG. He said: "A German-German meeting at this time would have been a sign that the term 'shared responsibility of the two German states' carries real weight. The reasons for the postponement of the visit are certainly manifold. But Dregger's escapades, the uninhibited garrulity of many coalition politicians, and the fact that the chancellor thought fit to tell his guest over television what he wishes to discuss with him and what not and how the visit was to proceed -- all this naturally played a part. It shows a lack of professionalism and of sensitivity. Our side should try to reinstate the visit at a later date. The efforts to stabilize and develop German-German relations must continue."

SCHUERER SEES OFF USSR MINISTER, DELEGATION

LD081832 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0956 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- The Soviet Government delegation to the 1984 Leipzig Autumn Fair headed by Aleksandr Shokin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and minister for the electronics industry of the USSR, left today after a 1-week visit to the GDR. It was cordially seen off at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and other members of the Council of Ministers. The head of the Soviet Government delegation said before leaving that the past few days were filled with important talks and consultations on the development and prospects for economic and scientific-technological relations between the GDR and the USSR. Proceeding from the fundamental agreements between Konstantin Chernenko and Erich Honecker and the results of the economic summit meeting of the CEMA countries, measures had been reached that are aimed at long-term coordination and comprehensively organized cooperation above all in branches that determine the development rate of the economy. These joint steps are of paramount important for the present and future since they strengthen the material-technical base of socialism and thus also its weight in the struggle for peace. The members of the government delegation were deeply impressed by the great efforts, creative approach, and work enthusiasm of the GDR working people, under the SED's leadership, in preparing the 35th anniversary of the GDR with the highest performances, said Aleksandr Shokin. Both the Leipszig Autumn Fair and the visits to combines and enterprises were eloquent proof of this.

LEADERS, USSR OFFICIALS AT BULGARIAN RECEPTION

LD080053 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Vulcho Naydenov, ambassador to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on Friday (7 September). Among his guests were members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, Hermann Axen, Herbert Haeber, and Werner Jarowinsky; Vice Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Herbert Weiz; Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer; members of the Council of Ministers, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann and Bruno Lietz; other personages of GDR public life; and the heads of diplomatic missions.

On the same day the ambassador laid a wreath at the monument to the fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow. USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, other diplomats of the Soviet and Bulgarian Embassies, and senior officials of the GDR Foreign Ministry attended the ceremony.

STOPH MEETS BULGARIA'S KARAMANEV IN LEIPZIG

AU061329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Sunday, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received the head of the Bulgarian delegation to the Leipzig Autumn Fair, Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and minister for production and trade of consumer goods.

The partners in the talk noted with satisfaction the determined implementation of the main directions of economic and scientific-technological cooperation for the period through 1990 and beyond, agreed upon at last year's meeting of the party and state delegations of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by their representatives Erich Honecker and Todor Zhivkov. They assessed this as a contribution to further qualifying the cooperation of the CEMA member-countries, in accordance with the decisions of the economic summit meeting. At the same time this strengthens the growing economic strength of the community of socialist states as a material basis for their peace policy.

During the friendly exchange of views, the guest expressed his appeciation concerning the comprehensive range of the trade and stressed the high level of the innovations of the GDR consumer goods industry that were exhibited.

Willi Stoph expressed his conviction that the achievements demonstrated in Leipzig by socialist Bulgaria in the 40th year of its existence, and the products of the GDR's industry open new possibilities for mutually advantageous specialization and cooperation. He reported on comprehensive activities undertaken by GDR working people in preparing the 35th anniversary to strengthen their socialist state politically and economically.

The meeting was attended by Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology and Herbert Briksa, minister for trade and supply. Also present was Vulcho Naydenov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND TELEGRAMS TO LIBYAN LEADERS

AU061401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1/2 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent congratulatory telegrams to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution of 1 September, and to Miftah al-Usta Omar, secretary of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ] on the occasion of the national holiday of the SPLAJ.

The telegram to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reads as follows: I take the 15th anniversary of the Revolution of 1 September as an occasion to convey to you, dear Comrade Qadhdhafi, and the Libyan people, cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR, as well as on my own behalf.

The GDR people respect the achievements of the Libyan people in 15 years in strengthening national independence and sovereignty as well as in the economic, social, and cultural sectors.

The dangerous aggravation of the international situation, as a result of the policy of intensive armament and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive imperialist circles, threatens the future of all peoples. In view of this situation our joint efforts to preserve world peace and reduce tensions are of increased importance.

On the basis of these noble aims, I am certain that the friendly, trustful, and mutually advantageous relations between the GDR and the SPLAJ will further develop to benefit our peoples.

Let me, dear Comrade Qadhdhafi, wish you creative vigor and personal well-being for your further responsible work.

The message to Miftah al-Usta Omar reads as follows: On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Revolution of 1 September I am particularly pleased to convey to you and the General People's Congress of the SPLAJ cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

I am convinced that on the basis of our joint interests in the struggle for securing world peace the friendly relations between our two peoples will in the future also intensify to our mutual advantage. I take the opportunity to convey to you, dear Comrade Omar, best wishes for your personal well-being and creative vigor in your responsible work.

In a telegram, Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, conveyed congratulations to Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, general secretary of the SPLAJ General People's Congress.

MECKLENBURG TALKS WITH LIBYA'S JALLUD IN TRIPOLI

LD022237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1716 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 2 Sep (ADN) -- In view of the escalated international situation, caused by the arms drive and confrontation policies of the United States and NATO, the GDR and Libya are resolved to intensify their cooperation in the interest of preserving world peace.

This was reaffirmed over the weekend in Tripoli by a friendly exchange of views between Staff Major Abd as-Salam Jalud, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, and Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and head of the GDR delegation to the celebrations of the revolution. The interlocutors expressed concern about the continuing explosive situation in the Near East, which arose through the confrontational course of U.S. imperialism and Israel's aggressive policies. They noted with satisfaction that bilateral cooperation has developed and deepened in many areas since al-Qadhdhafi's visit to the GDR in 1978 and Erich Honecker's visit to Libya in 1979. The two politicians expressed their states' interest in the continuation of the political exchange of views on important international questions and in the further expansion of relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation.

FLORIN, AUSTRIAN DISCUSS STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD071606 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1225 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Peter Florin and Ambassador Rudolf Torovsky, head of the Australian delegation to the Stockholm conference, had a comprehensive exchange of views on questions pertaining to the Stockholm conference. At their talk in Berlin today they declared their readiness to do everything to ensure agreements at the Stockholm conference which would effectively contribute to strengthening trust and security and genuinely reduce the military confrontation in Europe. In this connection they highlighted the opportunities and the role of neutral and nonaligned states in exerting a positive influence on the conference proceedings. Ambassador Torovsky visited Berlin for consultations with Ambassador Ernst Krabatsch, chief of the Basic Questions and Planning Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry.

HONECKER, OTHERS HONOR VICTIMS OF NAZISM

LD092357 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin, 9 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR party and state leadership on Sunday remembered the unforgotten victims of Nazi barbarities and militarism by laying wreaths at the Berlin Unter den Linden memorial. On this year's international day for the victims of the fascist terror and combat day against fascism and imperialist war, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and other members of the party and state leadership, together with persons from the social life of the country and former resistance fighters from numerous European countries, honored the memory of those who gave their life in the fight against fascism and whose legacy became reality in the GDR. Thousands of Berliners lined up the flags and banners along the route to the memorial. At the memorial the GDR flag and the red banner of the working class were raised. A guard of honor of the National People's Army stood to attention with presented arms.

SINDERMANN SPEECH HONORS ANTIFASCIST FIGHTERS

DW090949 East Berlin Television Service in German 0807 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Speech by Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, at a mass rally on Bebelplatz in East Berlin on the occasion of the international day in commemoration of the victims of fascism -- live]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear foreign comrades, friends and comrades: In the 35th year of the GDR's existence, we promise to always commemorate those people who defended everything that is noble and worthy of human beings in the fight against the barbarism of fascist terrorism, and who gave their lives so the peoples could live.

On this day, we bow again before those who fell in the armies of the anti-Hitler coalition that applied the fatal blow to the fascist beast, thus bringing peace to the peoples.

We will never forget the historic greatness to which the Soviet Union rose in defending the home of the peoples of Europe by defending its socialist home; we will never forget the cost in blood that it paid for this -- a cost unmatched in the history of mankind. Eternal glory to the heroes of the Soviet Army! [applause]

When we look at the blossoming of our socialist community, when we observe with an ardent heart the development of entire continents toward the national independence of states and toward the liberation of the peoples from colonialism, and when we observe the victorious development of socialist and antifascist ideas in the lives of the people, we are justified in saying that the sacrifices you made -- you the heroes of the fight against fascism and war -- were not made in vain.

The continuous upswing of our social life convincingly demonstrates that the citizens of our state are cooperating in working, planning, and governing because the GDR, this state, is their state, the result of the fight of generations from the German workers class. Particularly during the preparations for the GDR's 35th anniversary. the rhythmic strength of the people can be felt particularly strongly. At work benches, on tractors, in laboratories, and in lecture halls -- everywhere an atmosphere of creative work is felt that is directed toward strengthening this state that has brought so much for the citizens: respect for human rights, social security, a full life, constant increase in the living standard and quality of life, and a high level of education and culture. The citizens of our state know that each of their actions serves to safeguard peace because peace must be strong in these times.

In this state, we are thinking of the happiness of children and promoting the young generation because we are thinking of the future. In this state everyone has a job and a secure vocational training place because it is a state of social justice. In this state no evil perversion grows because the soil is healthy and well cultivated. This is what the antifascist resistance fighters wanted and this is how we have honorably preserved their heritage.

If you look back over the 4 decades since the victory over Hitlerite fascism, it is remarkable that despite the cold war policy and anticommunist hysteria, new ideas of peaceful coexistence between people with different social systems have developed in relations among peoples. Naturally, strong powers in the imperialist countries have repeatedly tried to bring the world to the edge of an abyss. However, the world has extra hope through the policy of peaceful coexistence. The great idea of the coexistence of states with different social systems to be an alternative to the policy of confrontation -- even if some of the rulers of imperialist states have remained deaf and blind.

This great idea and truly humanist policy of peaceful coexistence was born on the soil of the socialist system -- in the country of the decree on peace, and in the country of victory over fascism. We, the citizens of the socialist German state, have always worked actively to implement this policy because we consider it to also be the heritage of those who fell in the antifascist fight.

As is known, against these ideas and this constructive peace policy, the Reagan administration is pursuing a course of stepped-up armament and of global confrontation, and is conducting an anticommunist crusade, doing everything to destroy equality and equal security -- the principles of peaceful coexistence policy.

His policy is bringing the world to the brink of a nuclear inferno. Thus, a situation has been created that must be termed the most dangerous in postwar history. In this serious situation, we must recall the words of the antifascist fighter, our comrade Julius Fucik, who said: People, I love you; be vigilant. [applause]

We will be vigilant and we will not stop accusing those who are deploying first-strike nuclear weapons, who indulge in fancies about a nuclear decapitation strike, who plant floating mines along the coasts of Central American and African states, who allow the city of Beirut to be erased, and who cruise with their carriers in areas where they have no business, really none.

This destructive course is endangering peace and is opposed by the world of peace and human rights with its course of disarmament, of destroying all nuclear weapons, of banning chemical agents, and of safeguarding space for the benefit of mankind. It does not help to cite predestination and heaven, as their inglorious predecessors did, and to defame the Soviet Union as an evil hoard. The people see who brings light to the world and who is trying to dim the awareness of the people with pathological anticommunism

In the night of fascism, the heroes of the antifascist struggle carried the bright flame of peace among the peoples. We have taken up this flame and nobody will ever be able to put it out. [applause]

Whoever honorably preserves the antifascist heritage as we have done, has fully and completely devoted himself to safeguarding peace. It is written on our socialist state's birth cerificate that never again shall war emanate from German soil. This is why we contribute to the active implementation of all the Soviet Union's peace proposals, and fully and completely support the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states -- proposals also shaped by the GDR; this is why we welcome the proposals for the creation of nuclear-free zones and have made GDR territory available for this purpose, as Comrade Erich Honecker stated to Swedish Prime Minister Palme.

We support the conclusion of a treaty on a reununciation of the use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact; we are waiting for a positive answer from the other side. We support the Soviet Union's proposal to begin negotiations on preventing the militarization of space. We hope the United States will eventually sign the treaty on renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons. The constant no of the Reagan administration to all constructive proposals will not keep us from continuing to press for a solution to all problems through peaceful negotiations.

Our General Secretary Erich Honecker clearly stated: The aggravation of the international situation calls for intensifed striving for peaceful coexistence. There is no reasonable alternative for this. It is better to negotiate 10 times than to shoot once. [applause]

If we ask ourselves whether the heroes of the antifascist struggle would have acted exactly as we are today, we would say: Yes, they would have encouraged us not to give up this striving and not to yield one step to those obsessed by nuclear weapons. Their slogan: End the war, away with Hitler, joins today's slogan: Against NATO weapons, create peace! [applause]

In our country, the principle that never again may war emanate from German soil has become state doctrine. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the other German state. The mass deployment of nuclear missiles, cruise missiles, and nuclear combat weapons contributes considerably to a worsening of the situation. More weapons do not bring more peace; more weapons increase the danger of war.

Therefore, safeguarding peace is the main issue in relations between states, and the common peace concern of the socialist community dominates our policy toward the FRG. We have to return to the situation prior to the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons. This would open the door for further disarmament negotiations; it would also undo the countermeasures NATO forced us to take so as not to accept a violation of the military-strategic balance. We say it over and over again: People do not need missiles, people need peace. [applause]

During Hitler's dictatorship and the fascist oppression campaign, the slogan of the antifascist resistance fighters was to join all forces for overthrowing Hitler and ending the war. Thus, the communists who were rallied around Ernst Thaelmann joined the Social Democrats around Rudolf Breitscheid; in this way, Pastor Schneider and the Scholl brother and sister fought together with us because of their Christian conscience; and, in this way, such officers as Graf Stauffenberg arose to defend the fatherland and to join common action against Hitler. Their death and sacrifice reminds those who are alive today in this serious situation to rally together despite different ideologies against the threat to our people by U.S. first-strike weapons. [applause]

The deployment of these weapons in some West European countries has turned their territory into a concentrated area of war against socialism and has mercilessly exposed their citizens to the policy of the Reagan administration. Therefore, it is fully understandable that many responsible politicians in these countries are resisting and seeking ways to end the arms race.

We are pointing out ways to guarantee mutual advantage, equal rights, sovereignty, and independence of all states. Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council chairman, outlined our position. In answer to the question of how matters should continue in view of the changed situation due to the beginning of NATO's deployment, he clearly said: The struggle to avoid a nuclear world war and end the arms race will now be continued even more. He continued: It is of great importance to continue the political dialogue with all forces that fulfill their responsibility for the fate of their people and of mankind and that are prepared for understanding. We support using all negotiation possibilities for stopping the arms race and for a transition to disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field.

This language of Comrade Honecker is the language of reason; this is the language born in the struggle of the German workers class against the war and for the vital interests of our people. [applause]

May such voices find an increasingly greater echo, and may these ideas always be triumphant in the powerful international peace movement. May all peace forces, based on the strength of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, be aware of their own strength. They can bar the way to war, they can open the doors to the future for peace. [applause]

To those who are yelling over U.S. missiles to the world that peace will be safeguarded only when the German reich has risen again, we answer with the voice of the antifascist resistance fighters: The German reich was buried under the ruins of the fascist war of exploitation so that war will never rise again. [applause]

However, from the ruins of this war emerged the GDR as a peace state, firmly united with the Soviet Union and the other states of our socialist community. [applause] May it be understood everywhere that the founding of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe. History has already passed over the old; the future belongs to the new that we represent.

In the 35th year of the existence of this socialist German state, we greet our peace friends in the world and send our fraternal greetings from Berlin, the GDR capital, to the Soviet Union and the other states of our socialist community. We offer our hand to everyone who joins a coalition of reason against war and confrontation and for the right of humanity to live. [applause]

Honor to the heroes of the antifascist struggle! Love live peace! [applause]

DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS OFFICERS COLLEGE

AU071425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Sep 84 p 2

[Text] Suhl (ND) -- Army General Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, visited the Rosa Luxemburg Officers College on Wednesday. At the beginning of the new academic year he was learning about the prerequisites of this teaching facility to train and educate class-conscious and highly qualified cadres. He was welcomed, together with deputy ministers and Hans Albrecht, first secretary of the Suhl Bezirk SED leadership.

The commander, Major General Harald Baer, informed the defense minister that, to date the members of the officers college fulfilled their teaching, research, education, and training tasks with good and very good results in the jubilee year of the Republic. During a tour there were animated talks with teaching officers, future officers, and warrant officers. They stated that pride in the achievements made in the 35 years of GDR history stimulated them to attain high performance.

During a meeting, Minister Hoffmann referred to the responsibility of educating cadres. It is all the greater now that peace is increasingly endangered by the new American intermediate-range missiles that have started to be deployed in Europe. As a result of the revanchist aims of the most reactionary circles of the FRG, directed toward changing the postwar European borders, new intellectual and moral demands arise to meet the growing requirements of securing the state border. For future officers and warrant officers, the main thing is to acquire the necessary capacity to obtain esteem and authority as superiors, commanders, and specialists through knowledge and exemplary behavior and attitudes. Here, conscious fulfillment of duty must be linked with political responsibility, and great discipline with creative actions. The SED, the workers class, and the working people of the GDR expect the members of the officers college to follow the example of Rosa Luxemburg and live and struggle as honestly, passionately, critically, and courageously as she did.

AXEN ATTENDS RESISTANCE MUSEUM OPENING

LD092205 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0815 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Potsdam, 8 Sep (ADN) -- A museum of the antifascist resistance struggle was opened Saturday in the national memorial of Ravensbrueck, Potsdam Bezirk. About 92,000 women and children met their death in the former fascist concentration camp.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee Secretary, other members of the SED Central Committee and public figures attended the ceremony before the international day of remembrance for the victims of the fascist terror and the day of militancy against fascism and imperialist war. Among the guests are prisoners of the former women's concentration camp and other anti-fascist resistance fighters from 15 countries and West Berlin as well as working people from Potsdam Neubrandenburg Bezirke.

BRIEFS

IMPORT DEALS WITH USSR -- Leipzig 4 Sep (ADN) -- Major import deals for 1985 were concluded in Leipzig on Tuesday between the GDR's Metallurgiehandel and the USSR Promsyrioimport. The GDR will import goods worth over R32 million including pig iron, ferro alloys, rolled steel, and steel tubes. The GDR transport-machinery foreign-trade enterprise and the Soviet Avtoeksport signed export and import deals. They provide for reciprocal deliveries of commercial vehicles and trailers worth R100 million. The GDR will deliver to the Soviet Union R50 million worth of paints and varnishes to protect against corrosion and for the furniture industry and consumers. The GDR will also send veterinary medicines to the USSR. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 4 Sep 84 LD]

POSTPONEMENT OF HONECKER VISIT 'NOT CANCELLATION'

LD091239 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0605 GMT 9 Sep 84

[Text] Good day. We start this week's foreign political chronicle with the event which really was not an event. The visit to West Germany of Erich Honecker, planned for this month, was postponed. The announcement of this produced a great variety of commentary. Nevertheless, the most important thing is how this is evaluated in the two German states. You will hear a report from Berlin, by Gabor Nemes.

[Names] The date for the visit of the chairman of the GDR State Council envisaged by the Bonn government is not realistic now. With these words, Ambassador Moldt, head of the GDR's Permanent Mission in Bonn, announced that for the second time in 2 years, the planned visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker had been postponed. At the last moment, the meeting which appeared to be so important from the viewpoint of the GDR's international endeavors and European security fell through again.

Of course, it is worthwhile to recall that the relationship of the two German states did not deteriorate after the postponement last year. In fact, in spite of unfavorable international developments and the tense relationship between the great powers, it has developed in an expressly encouraging manner. Mutual contacts have increased; Franz Josef Strauss even visited the GDR. And primarily, it has been seen that both sides have been making efforts to persistently and flexibly resolve every touchy problem which could disturb the relationship.

The GDR, keeping in view particular (?national) interests, unequivocally concluded from the cooling of the international situation that dialogue between East and West, and within this, between the two German states, must be increased. This policy, emphasizing a minimizing of the damage stemming from missile deployment and the common responsibility of the Germans, is very popular in the GDR. The GDR leadership not only committed itself to this policy in words, but showed its adherence in difficult situations, too.

Of course, everyone here in Berlin was aware that the highest-level dialogue required special and extraordinary preparation, since what happens between the leaders of the two German states belonging to opposing military blocs greatly preoccupies the great powers and neighbors in both the East and West. For this reason, the GDR considered it to be a fundamental condition that, precisely because of the fairly nervous international background, Bonn should show adequate maturity and tact, and should not hinder the planned visit of Erich Honecker.

However, [word indistinct] debate developing in the FRG, and primarily the statements of Dregger, a leading Christian Democrat politician, have not met this condition. Numerous actions by Bonn simply have not taken into account the sensitivity and vulnerability of the highest-level relations of the two German states. Furthermore, according to the evaluation here, there was uncertainty and hesitation in the FRG regarding not only the style, but the issues of content and the results that could be achieved -- that is, the risk had increased too much, without there being hope for tangible successes.

This is how the postponement of Erich Honecker's journey occurred, which undoubtedly is an unfortunate development and certainly was a difficult decision. At the same time, we also must see that the postponement does not mean a cancellation, and it can be made up for in a more favorable situation, in a better atmosphere. The interest of the GDR is unchanged. In the past days, too, the leaders several times have indicated their firm intention for the further continuation of East-West dialogue, furthermore at every level.

NEMETH-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BULGARIA 7 SEP

LD080252 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and a party and government delegation left Budapest for Sofia Friday on the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Council of State. The delegation is to attend festivities to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country. Members of the delegation are Janos Hoos, member of the MSZMP CC and secretary of state at the National Planning Office, and Gyula Kobli, deputy head of department at the HSWP CC.

The delegation was seen off at Budapest airport by Tibor Baranyai, member of the Central Supervision Committee and head of the MSZMP CC's Department of Party Organizations and Mass Organizations, and Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Roska. Bulgaria's Ambassador Boncho Mitev was also present.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S NAGY MEETS SWISS OFFICIALS

LD080334 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bern, September 7 (MTI) -- Janos Nagy, state secretary of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, held talks in Bern September 5-7 about possibilities of developing Hungarian-Swiss relations and the international situation with Edouard Brunnert, Swiss state secretary for foreign affairs. The sides reviewed timely issues of European security and cooperation, with special respect to the Stockholm conference. Janos Nagy held talks with Cornelio Sommaruga, state secretary of economy. The Hungarian state secretary also met Pierre Aubert, head of the Swiss Federal Foreign Affairs Department.

SZUROS HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH CP'S GREMETZ

LD090615 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, September 8 (MTI) -- Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is heading a party delegation to the L'HUMANITE festival that started on Saturday, held talks with Maxime Gremetz, member of the French Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Roland Leroy, member of the FCP Political Committee and director of L'HUMANITE. As papers of the fraternal parties, NEPSZABADSAG, the central paper of the MSZMP, has a separate pavilion at the festival.

SARLOS, OTHERS ATTEND DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD081351 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI) -- Ambassador Yu Yong-kol gave a reception at the embassy in Budapest Friday on the occasion of the national day of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea. Present were Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy prime minister, Imre Katona, secretary of the Presidential Council, Gyula Horn, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC, Bela Kopeczi, minister of culture and education, Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and town planning, Deputy Foreign Minister Gabor Nagy, Lieutenant-General Sandor Racz, deputy defence minister, and numerous other representatives of Hungarian political, social, economic and cultural life as well as several heads and members of diplomatic representations.

KOHL'S PARTICIPATION IN EXPELLEES RALLY VIEWED

LD071631 Warsaw PAP in English 1408 GMT 6 Sep 84

["By PAP Editor" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7 -- The official statement made by the Polish Government spokesman to voice disapproval over the FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's speech at the central rally of the FRG revanchist movement in Brunswick recently puts a most telling emphasis on the significance of the fact itself and of its effects. The latter bear major consequences for that trend in West Germany which has unchangeably adhered to its basic goal: to restore Germany's former glory conceived as a state incorporating both the territory of the GDR and Poland's western and northern regions.

This fact cannot be overlooked or passed over in silence. Although we are used to the noise made over years by the revanchists in the FRG, this time we are faced with a new quality, something that must raise alarm, incite anger, but is also amazing, as all the tactical requirements observed previously and the respect for foriegn public opinion have been abandoned. And this is certainly indicative of the times.

The West German Government's leader found it right to appear exactly at the central, most important annual rally of the "expelled", held at the time when the world, and especially the countries like Poland, which had paid a heavy toll during the Nazi occupation, were just marking the 45th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland and the unleashing the Second World War.

What is more, Kohl has also expressed his approval of all that in his presence the revanchist leaders said to the world and to the participants, which he did by way of his physical presence the as well as by way of lack of a negative reaction all that. [paragraph as received]

Moreover, Kohl himself delivered a speech in virtually an identical spirit, declaring that the German problem remained open, or more exactly, that "not only the Federal Republic of Germany is their (Germans') motherland."

The problem consists not only in the chancellor's participation in the rally, but it applies to other members of the FRG cabinet too. Minister for "InterGerman Affairs" Heinrich Windelen attended another revanchist rally in Lueneburg, where he failed to make a single gesture of protest when one of the leaders of the "expelled" went so far in formulating revanchist slogans that he called for the unification of Germany "between the Meuse and Klaypeda." Apparently, the 1937 borders, which are usually claimed in the FRG, are no longer satisfactory for the whetted appetites.

That is it: whetted appetites. There is no coincidence in that we are now witnessing such a massive, persistent, overt, and no longer tactically polished revisionist demonstration. The authors of these slogans are bursting with the sense of being strong, having a firm position in the Western alliance. They are stimulated by the opinions about Poland describing it as weak, divided, and going through a crisis. They are encouraged by the Reagan line, which powerfully calls for "the revision of Yalta."

Euphoria blunting their sense of the necessity to preserve appearances is clearly involved here, especially in view of the fact that the date of September 1st implies so obvious dramatic reflections. This is a highly symptomatic and illuminating fact which cannot remain unnoticed.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN COURSE ASSESSED

LD082056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Report from Washington by Maksymilian Berezowski]

[Text] Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale has been urged to adopt a more dynamic campaign against President Reagan. Dissatisfaction over the campaign's progress has been expressed by the dean of Democratic politicians, Speaker of the House of Representatives Tip O'Neill, as well as a number of congressmen. However, it is doubtful that Mondale will manage to gain the electoral initiative over his opponent.

In the last few days, Mondale has made statements which in general have received a positive response here. He has repeated that as president he would put an indefinite freeze on nuclear weapons and would propose annual meetings with Soviet leaders. He has also criticized the political-religious fanaticism of the Reagan camp and ridiculed Reagan's attempts to drape himself in religious slogans.

But the American presidential election is more of a competition between two rivals than a test of strength between the two principal parties. Reagan knows how to create the impression that he is in control of the situation and is a true leader. His campiagn is planned with precision. His weaknesses are carefully concealed, as they could completely disqualify him for the presidency. His staff prepares speeches for him that appeal to the nationalistic feelings and moralism that are part of the American mentality. For example, Reagan calls space weapons a moral duty. However, that which would sound grotesque in Europe evokes no laughter over here.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Jablonski, Messner

LD080005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is on an official, friendly visit to Poland, was received in Warsaw today by Chairman of the PPR Council of State Henryk Jablonski. Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed to Henryk Jablonski cordial, comradely greetings from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, which were reciprocated warmly. The chairman of the Polish Council of State briefed the CSSR visitor on the internal political situation and continuing stabilization in Poland. Afterward both representatives exchanged views on topical international issues and noted the responsibility of imperialism for the worsening international situation. They also voiced their full support for the peace initiatives of the fraternal socialist countries. Bohuslav Chnoupek was also received in Warsaw today by Zbigniew Messner, deputy chairman of the PPR Council of Ministers. Both meetings took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and were also attended by Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski.

Chnoupek Views Results

LD072329 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his official, friendly visit to Poland, which took place at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski.

When asked by Pavel Kopecky, our correspondent, how he assesses the results of his visit in Poland, Bohuslav Chnoupek said:

[Begin Chnoupek recording] I think that even now, prior to the conclusion of my official, friendly visit to the PPR, a deep satisfaction can be expressed over the results which we have achieved: The reception by Comrade President Jablonski, the interview with Comrade Premier Messner, and especially the long talks with my colleague, Comrade Olszowski, were connected to the wide scale of issues, bilateral as well as international. Above all, I had the honor to congratulate the Polish comrades on their outstanding results in overcoming the phenomena of crisis-ridden development, which they achieved during normalization and stabilization of the situation in Poland. This was significantly reflected in our mutual relations, too. We have attained very high standards in politics, the economy, culture, and other areas. For example, in the economics sphere we have scored a record for the entire postwar era in volume of classical trade, to the value of R1.7 billion. We have heard everywhere -- and I am glad that I can say this -- that the visit of Comrade Husak and the party-government delegation he led here in Poland last year, as well as the talks with Comrade General Jaruzelski were a strong impulse for the activization of this cooperation as well as their results, which are now being fulfilled consistently in all areas.

With regard to the foreign political agenda, we have turned our attention primarily to the key areas of the current situation in the world, which is tense and complicated as a result of the well-known militaristic course of the current U.S. Administration. I would like to say that in all these key issues, and not just these, we have identical views with the Polish comrades which are proof of the unity of the two countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, which are evidence of a consistent coordination of this policy, and which are also expressed in the document we signed today.

In this document, as well as in the talks, we have underlined our firm resistance to the militaristic course of imperialism, and have expressed a deep concern over the displays of revanchism in the FRG and that these trends are almost identified with government policy. We see this as one of the greatest dangers to the current situation in Europe. We have concentrated on the issues of missile deployment and on our proposals for removing this danger from Europe. We think that this document which will be issued will be a strong word, a strong appeal to the Western countries to make their viewpoint more realistic and return to the constructive policy of cooperation and the effort to achieve detente. This is the key task in Europe, in the world. In short, the results of the talks, fruitful and substantive talks, are successful. [end recording]

URBAN REBUTS FRENCH STATEMENT ON RADIO REPORT

LD072055 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] At a press conference in 4 September the spokesman for the Polish Government raised the issue of the broadcast by French state radio [as heard] of a totally untrue news item on Poland. The radio maintained that on 31 August 1984 the militia used batons, water cannons, and tear gas to disperse demonstrators in Wroclaw. Tanks were also said to be involved in the operation. It stated that so far it is not known how many people have been injured or arrested.

On 5 September the official [as heard] press agency AFP published a statement on this topic by the French Ministry of External Relations that reads as follows:

Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban has sharply criticized the French state [as heard] radio for broadcasting to the world that there is civil war in Poland. He has demanded that French authorities stop spreading lies. The statement by Urban shows a pitiful lack of understanding concerning the principles of freedom of the press and other mass media. Here is Minister Jerzy Urban's statement on this issue:

[Begin Urban recording] The French Ministry of External Relations has not said a word about the fact that French radio broadcast a complete lie about the events in Poland, one which is quite incredible in its suggestion that there is civil war in Poland. This sort of slanderous information, or rather misinformation, further aggravates relations between our countries. French authorities have not responded as well to my assertion that French mass media, including the state media, first try to present a distorted picture to the French public of our relations and of the policy pursued by our government, and that thereafter French officials cite the negative views held by French public opinion on the activities of the Polish authorities as reasons why they cannot pursue a policy directed more toward cooperation and understanding with our country.

The French Ministry of External Relations maintains that I do not understand the principles of freedom of the press and radio which supposedly exist in France. However, broadcasting of blatant lies is contrary to any internationally accepted principles of freedom of speech and information. It is contrary, for instance, to the UNESCO documents which state that the principle of freedom of information applies exclusively to true, precise, objective, and complete information and does not apply to slanderous information.

The political bias toward Polish issues demonstrated by French radio, which regularly broadcasts false, one-sided, and hostile information as well as inflammatory commentaries on Polish affairs, is contrary to Article 2, Paragraph 7 of the UN Charter and to Statute 6 of the CSCE Final Act. Finally, this type of misinformation is contrary to other UN documents, namely UN Resolution 59 of 1946, which says, quote: Freedom of information must be tied to the desire and ability to prevent its abuse. It requires as a fundamental discipline a moral obligation to seek facts without prejudice and to disseminate knowledge without malicious intent, unquote.

In addition, the declaration adopted in 1981 against intervention and interference in states' internal affairs proclaims the obligation of states to refrain from conducting slanderous campaigns, defamation, or hostile propaganda directed at intervention or interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Therefore, it is not I but rather the French authorities who do not understand the principles defining the mass media's freedom of activity.

As a matter of fact, the French Ministry of External Relations, in its statement responding to my remarks, is tacitly approving prevarication as a method in its aggressive propaganda campaign toward Poland. The French Ministry of External Relations' claim that French radio is allegedly independent and that the authorities are thus not responsible for it is of dubious value. This radio is a state radio, and it is well known in France that it follows each government's policies to the letter. Mass political purges of journalists that are carried out whenever there is a change of government in France testify to that. [as heard]

So remarks of this sort are similar in value to those issued by the U.S. Government, which recently said that is has absolutely no responsibility for what Radio Free Europe says, because its programming is said to be independent.

The manner in which the French Ministry of External Relations has reacted to our justified protest concerning the lie by French radio displays no willingness to improve Polish-French relations, because this improvement would require the cessation of aggressive, inflammatory, anti-Polish propaganda, and without a doubt it would require ending the use of blatant and brazen lies. [end recording]

SOLIDARITY'S BUJAK URGES ACTION BY WORKERS

NC071537 Paris AFP in English 1534 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Warsaw, Sep 7 (AFP) -- Underground Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak has urged Poland's workers to create "faits accomplis" in their factories to force the government to restore union rights.

In a communique dated yesterday that reached Western news organizations today, Mr Bujak, who heads the clandestine leadership, warned against the "risks of demobilization" evident from the shrinking number of underground publications and of factories with active Solidarity cells.

Four years after the union was born, he said, "We know that its existence must not depend on the agreement of the authorities." The solution, he said, "lies on the path of the 'faits accomplis.'"

"We must not content ourselves with carrying Solidarity in our hearts, but also in our factories where we must build the union."

"The future of Solidarity depends on what you do in the workplace," he concluded, "at the risk of incurring jail sentences, which none of us can fear."

The text echoed a theme sounded by recently freed former Solidarity leaders: that the union's lofty ideals will not be enough to bring back union freedom three years after the imposition of martial law.

NAZI PROCEEDINGS DISCUSSED WITH U.S. OFFICIAL

LD081638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Sep 84

[Text] Talks have taken place in Warsaw between Professor Dr Czeslaw Pilichowski, chairman of the Main Commission for the Investigation of Hitlerite Crimes in Poland -- Institute of National Remembrance, and (Neil Share), director of the Office of Special Investigations of the U.S. Department of Justice. For years Poland has been providing comprehensive and various legal help in proceedings against those Nazi criminals and collaborators who are U.S. citizens and who have remained unpunished to date. At present in the United States, there are 37 proceedings in progress aimed at deporting Nazi criminals, and approximately 300 cases against Nazi criminals and collaborators who have remained unpunished.

During the talks, Prof Pilichowski drew attention to falsifications spreading in the United States which accuse Poles of alleged lack of help for Jews during World War II. He also expressed interest in and promised help for establishing a museum in Washington devoted to [the memory of] the extermination of Jews on condition that the annihilation of Polish Jews by the Nazis would be presented in accordance with historical truth.

LOPATKA ADDRESSES ROME RELIGIOUS MEETING

For Rome ANSA coverage of Polish Minister for Religious Affairs Adam Lopatka's address to the World Congress on Religious Liberty held in Rome from 3-6 September see the Italy section of the 7 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

AUTOMOBILE PRICES TO RISE 10 SEPTEMBER

LD080603 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Car prices will increase as of 10 September. The price rise has been caused by increased production costs in the past 2 years, brought about by an increase in the prices of raw materials, other materials, and power, as well as by higher import prices. It has not been possible to reduce these costs. The government ban on price increases of more than 10 percent does not apply to cars.

A Fiat 126 P will go up by almost 17 percent, and other makes of cars by almost 30 percent. The prices of imported cars and spare parts are also going up. For instance, a Fiat 126 P Standard with a 650 engine will go up from Z265,000 to Z310,000. The price of a FSO 1,500 Standard will go up from Z570,000 to Z740,000.

Those who having won in the prepayment system drew the right to receive a car in 1983 and have not received it yet will be buying at the old prices.

BRIEFS

ENERGY TALKS WITH USSR -- Lieutenant General Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and power, has received a delegation of the Soviet State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy, including Chairman Andronik Petrosyants. Current problems and plans for cooperation in the development of atomic energy were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 7 Sep 84 LD]

CHINESE ACADEMICS HONORED -- A ceremony has been held at the Polish Embassy in Beijing to award three Chinese academics the decoration "For Service to Polish Culture." They are the female director of the (?Polish Language Department) of the Foreign Language Institute in Beijing; the prorector of the Central Conservatoire; and the deputy director of the East European Literature Department of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. They have rendered great service to the dissemination of Polish culture in China by translating books. All those decorated are graduates of Polish higher education establishments. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 7 Sep 84 LD]

SUMMARY OF 13TH CONGRESS DRAFT DIRECTIVES

AU051405 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1030 GMT 5 Sep 84

["Draft Directives of the Thirteen RCP Congress" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9,1984 -- The draft directives of the Thirteenth RCP Congress for Romania's economic and social development in the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan period and the guidelines until the year 2000 have been issued in Bucharest and submitted to public debate.

Highlighting that the Thirteenth RCP Congress (November 19-23, 1984) marks the end of a period of deep-going revolutionary changes in the country's economic and social structure, in the people's way of living and thinking, in the physiognomy of the entire society, the document synthetises the main achievements in building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania which strongly prove the correctness of the party policy and aptly show the creative way in which the RCP applies the universal principles and truths of scientific socialism to Romania's specific conditions.

With these outstanding achievements and the party's scientific, realistic policy as a basis the document shows, the thirteenth congress directives for Romania's economic and social development over 1986-1990 and 1991-2000 open up new bright prospects for the multilateral progress of the Romanian socialist society, for a growing welfare of the entire people, materially and spiritually.

The main targets of the 1986-1990 Five-Year Plan are to strongly develop the production forces, the technical-material base, implement in broad lines the RCP programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania, provide conditions for a passage in the next period, to a higher stage of the socialist society, that of building of communism in Romania, the document specifies setting the main lines and tasks for the next five-year plan period among which are: intensive economic growth, a further development of raw materials and energy sources; an optimal balance between industry and agriculture, a harmonious growth of all branches of the national economy; intensive development of industry; a greater contribution of agriculture to the national income; a strong promotion of research and development activities; expansion of international economic relations, cooperation in production, science and technology with socialist countries, with developing countries, with all the states of the world; the creation of conditions for a sustained growth of the national income; priority investments for developing the country's raw materials and energy base, implementing the land improvement programme, developing and modernizing industry and agriculture; consistent promotion of the policy of rational distribution of the forces of production in the territory; the maintenance of the existing living standards and improvement of the material and spiritual welfare of the entire people; higher economic profitability; further improvement of economic and social planning, management and organization.

According to the draft directives in the 1986-1990 Five Year Plan period the social product is to average annual growth of 5.0-5.7 percent; the national income - 7.6-8.3 percent; the marketable industrial production - 6. 0-6.5 percent; gross industrial production - 10.0-10.6 percent; productivity in the all-country industry 10.0 percent and retail sales - 1.7-2.0 percent; overall farm production - 5.4-5.8 percent. Over this five-year period investments are to increase 1.8-2.5 percent; the volume of foreign trade 7.1-7.7 percent.

Greater emphasis will be placed on research, development and application of technological progress, the document shows setting the main directions for these activities.

With this as a basis social productivity will grow substantially, accounting for some 85 percent of the national income growth over the entire quinquennium. The share of industrial products competitive with similar ones manufactured in the world is to reach almost 95 per cent in 1990 as 2-5 percent of the production is to boast a higher performance. The same factors will ensure a more marked rise in the capitalization of raw and subsidiary materials, fuel and energy, this rise is put at 25-27 percent in 1990 as to 1985 in terms of industrial marketable production. This will bring the share of material expenditure in the social product down to about 35 percent in 1990.

An extensive chapter in the draft directives dwells on the development of the major branches of the national economy as an outcome of the achievements of modern science and technology.

The most substantial growths in industry -- in 1990 as against 1985 plan provisions -- are to be registered in electric power (growth rate 23-26 percent; 1990 level: 95-97 billion kwh); net coal (28-35 percent; 95-100 million tons); steel (25-28 percent; 20-20.5 million tons); electronic products, computer technology included (62-67 percent; 30-31 billion lei); fine mechanics products (48-55 percent; 21-22 billion lei); cars (21-28 percent; 345-365 thousand cars); sea-going cargo vessels (34-46 percent; 1,100-1,200 thousand dwt); meat (29-35 percent; 2,850-2,970 thousand tons).

Agriculture, the document shows, will further witness an intense process of development and modernization; consequently, overall production will rise at an average annual rate of 5.4-5.8 percent. Action will be taken in the next five-year plan period for chemicalization and full mechanization. The amount of high-analysis fertilizers will reach 3.5-4.0 million tons, that is 355-380 kg per arable hectare. Before the end of the quinquennium 180,000 tractors and a whole fleet of highly productive machinery will operate in agriculture. As for plant production, per hectare average crops of 4,000-4,200 kg of wheat and rye and 5,500-6,000 kg of maize are envisaged for 1990. According to estimations, the total cereal production of 1990 will stand at 30-33 million tons. Animal breeding will account for 46-48 per cent of the farm production of 1990.

As far as transport is concerned, the draft directives show that river traffic will develop powerfully, as the volume of shipped goods is expected to grow by 30-35 percent. Traffic will intensify on the Danube and the Danube-Black Sea Canal. Furthermore, sea-going transport in the future five year period will increase 75-80 percent.

To implement the socioeconomic development programme, the draft directives shows, 1,350-1,400 billion lei will be invested in the next quinquennium, with most of it -- that is roughly 90 per cent -- being channeled towards raising the productive potential of the economy.

In the next five-year plan period too the policy will be furthered of rationally distributing the production forces throughout the country's territory, the per capita volume of economic activities in each county amounting to at least 80,00 lei annually. Following the development of towns and the transformation of communes into agro-industrial townlets, the urban population will account for 57-58 percent of the total.

Romania will further expand its economic relations with all states on the basis of the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, the document shows envisaging the expansion of cooperation in and specialization of production with other countries, the conclusion of long-term agreements providing for a stable, long-term development of both exports and imports.

A primordial target is the achievement of a balance-of-trade surplus to ensure an active balance of payments so that foreign debt should be paid off in the early years of the quinquennium and the country's reserves of hard currency reserves be consolidated. The volume of foreign trade will grow by 41-45 percent as against the 1981-1985 interval. Special attention will be paid to exports which are to register a higher dynamics -- of 52-56 percent. Higher forms of cooperation, such as the joint building and operation of production units, the setting up of joint companies to market certain products, the joint implementation of projects on third markets, will be expanded.

The document points out that Romania will further work for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order providing for the development of trade on equitable, fully democratic bases, an active, mutually advantageous participation of all countries in world economic exchanges, an unrestricted access to modern science and technology, the elimination of all barriers and discriminations in interstate relations, and favouring the course toward collaboration, detente and security, the consolidation of world peace.

According to estimations, the country's total population will number 24 million in 1990. The population working in the national economy in 1990 is put at 11.5 million, of which roughly 73 per cent in non-agricultural branches. In the next quinquennium, the number of working people will average 7.8-7.9 million.

The national income, the document shows, will increase at an average annual rate of 7.6-8.3 percent, which is higher than that of the social product.

Over 1986-1990 the standard of living will ~~be~~ maintained and the population's incomes and real pay will rise, in keeping with the growth of the national income and of productivity and the reduction of production costs, of material spending in particular, and the general development of society.

The farmers' real incomes from work done on producer cooperative farms and in their own farmsteads will increase too as an outcome of rising plant and animal productions.

Provisions are made for a stability of retail prices and tariffs for services whose index shall be maintained within the planned limits of 1.1-1.3 percent a year.

As many as 725 thousand new dwellings will be completed in the 1986-1990 period.

The implmentation of a higher productivity growth programme, the document highlights, will provide conditions for the gradual extension of the 44-hour work week to the whole economy.

A chapter on the guidelines of Romania's economic and social development over 1991-2000 shows that the country's socioeconomic development until the year 2000 will be based on a higher quality of economic and social activities and the substantial growth of productivity, by broadly promoting the latest achievements of modern science and technology in particular.

In the next 15 years the marketable industrial production will rise 2.1-2.4 times to hit the 2,800-3,200-billion-lei mark by the end of the century. Farm production will increase 1.9-2.0 times in the next 15 years. With physical planning land improvement and irrigation virtually completed in adequate conditions, bigger and stable cereal crops will be ensured -- of at least 35 million tons annually.

In education, the document shows, the second high-school stage will be generalized to give the whole youth 12-year schooling.

The structure and high-tech level of the national economy, the draft directives point out, will provide for Romania's ever more intense participation in the international division of labour, in cooperation in production, science and technology on a stable, long-term basis with CMEA members and other socialist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system. Romania's participation will enhance in the world exchange of material and spiritual assets, in the efforts to build a world of peace, understanding and cooperation among peoples. In the next 15 years, the national income is to grow 2.3-2.6 times. Before the end of the century Romania will have a per capita annual national income of 72-82 thousand lei, to meet the scientifically set requirements of the population and ensure the physical and intellectual development, the accomplishment of personality.

By the end of the century the document concludes, Romania will be a multilaterally developed socialist country whose development will include industry, agriculture, education, science, culture, as well as the general standards of living and civilization.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT 4 SEP AWARD CEREMONY

AU061939 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 84 p 1

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, at 4 September ceremony awarding Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council, The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania, First Class, on his 70th birthday]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu,

Dear Comrades,

I wish, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government, and on my own behalf, to convey once again to you, dear Comrade Radulescu, the warmest greetings on your 70th birthday, and for your long activity in the revolutionary movement of the RCP.

At the same time, I wish to convey to you the warmest congratulations for the high distinction granted to you on this occasion -- the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania," First Class -- which is in high appreciation for the activit- carried out by you, and for your contribution to implementing Socialist Romania's and our party's domestic and foreign policy.

Indeed, such an event is always an opportunity to review the road passed by a person, the way he has acted and fulfilled the tasks bestowed upon him by the party, and the way he has served the cause of the party, socialism, ideals of social and national justice, and the well-being of our people.

You, Comrade Radulescu, are among those activists who for a long time have acted within the revolutionary movement, within the Communist Party, both in the underground period and in the years of socialist construction.

We have indeed passed over a long road; we have carried out the revolution, have built socialism, and are now in a new period of development of our fatherland.

I do not wish now to review the history of this activity, but, nevertheless, it is a matter of pride for each person -- whether he has done more or less -- to be able to say that, in this period, he tried to do everything possible to serve the cause of the revolution, socialism, the cause of our fatherland's socioeconomic development, and to elevate it to new heights of progress and civilization.

For a long time, together with us, in the party and state leadership, you have been actively contributing to the implementation of the general program of our party, of building a comprehensively developed socialist society and proceeding towards communism. We have achieved much, but we still have a long road to pass until we carry out the ideals of establishing the most just society in the world -- the communist society. But I could say, that although it will be a long road, it is shorter than the one we have passed over up til now. Although there will be many problems to be solved, and certainly also many difficulties to overcome, there will be fewer problems than we have solved and fewer difficulties than we have overcome until now.

Romania is at such a stage of development with such technical, social and human potential, with such political and ideological forces that it can confidently evisage the future, and our party can, indeed, pledge in front of the people to fulfill these aspirations of our nation -- the establishment of the communist society. We, indeed, must unite our forces, the forces of all our people! Our party must act in a more militant spirit, always be revolutionary and always receptive to everything new, and look forward courageously towards the objective, the goal towards which our people proceed with great determiniation.

We have proposed important things for the 13th congress. We will work out new plans and programs for the future development of our fatherland. The guarantees of our achievements are the results obtained until now. We can look towards the year 2000 with hope, convinced that Romania will firmly proceed forward and will enter the communist epoch of its development.

Undoubtedly, it is a great pride and responsibility to be among those who assume this historical responsibility before our nation and people. Each Communist, but mainly each party activist, regardless of the place where he carries out his activity, must do his utmost to contribute to fulfilling these objectives in the best possible conditions.

We must strengthen our party even more, its leading role, and our people's unity around the party. We must act with much enthusiasm, with revolutionary spirit, and with communist devotion and do everything so that our people and our fatherland attain ever greater successes on the way of communism, well-being, and happiness!

At the same time, we must act with full determination to implement the policy of peace, cooperation, of developing relations with socialist countries, with developing countries, and with all the countries of the world regardless of social system, starting with the truth -- verified already by facts -- that solely in conditions of peace and cooperation can Romania's and our people's aspirations be achieved. Let us do everything for the triumph of peace and international cooperation!

I would like, once again, to wish you dear Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, much health, much power of work, ever greater successes in all your future activities, and fulfillment of all your wishes. Many happy returns of the day! (loud cheers)

OFFICIALS ATTEND BULGARIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU071921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/9/1984 -- On the fortieth anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Todor Stoychev, gave a reception on Friday, September 7. In the attendance were Constantin Dascalescu, Manea Manescu, Emil Bobu, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Stefan Andrei, Stefan Birlea, Ion Stoian, Ioan Totu, Constantin Radu, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, Emilia Sonea, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, ministers, representatives of mass and public organizations, generals and senior officers, personalities of the Romanian cultural and scientific life, journalists, members of the diplomatic corps.

TOTU SPEAKS AT BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY MEETING

AU072022 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 07/9/1984 -- On the fortieth anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, a festive meeting was arranged in Bucharest on Friday, September 7, sponsored by the RCP Committee of Bucharest Municipality, the Council of Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF) of Bucharest Municipality, and the Romania-Bulgaria Friendship Association.

The meeting was attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Birlea, alternate member of the Executive Political committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, Romanian deputy prime minister, Emilia Sonea, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Mihai Burca, vice-chairman of the National Council of the SDUF, by executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, numerous working people in Bucharest's enterprises and institutions. Also attending were the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest, Todor Stoychev, and members of the embassy.

Outlining the significance of the fortieth anniversary of the victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Ioan Totu showed that the day of September 9, 1944 went down as a moment of greatest significance for the destiny of the Bulgarian people. In the implementation of the revolutionary act of September 9, 1944, the speaker underscored, the major role was played by the Bulgarian Communist Party, which worked out the strategy and tactics of the right, rallied the anti-fascist and democratic forces in Bulgaria under the banner of the Fatherland Front, organized and led the people's masses in the fight to overthrow the monarchical-fascist dictatorship and to establish the people's power.

After showing that major changes were wrought on an international plane in 1944, favouring anti-fascist and anti-imperialist forces, especially as a result of the great victories won by the Soviet Army, who bore the brunt of the Second World War, and as a result of the fight waged by the other countries in the anti-fascist coalition, by partisan movements and of the actions carried out by the people's masses in various countries, the speaker underscored that the victorious anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation of August 23 in Romania and Romania's participation with its entire military potential, together with the Soviet Army, in the fight against the Hitlerite war machine exerted a strong influence on the unfolding of events in the whole of southern Europe, and considerably shortended the duration of the war.

The victorious socialist revolution in Bulgaria, Ioan Totu highlighted, paved the way for deep-going revolutionary transformations and the building of the new system. In the four decades elapsed since the historic act of September 9, 1944, from a backward agrarian country, Bulgaria turned into a prosperous socialist state, boasting modern industry and agriculture, and a rich scientific and cultural life.

The Romanian working people, the speaker underscored, follows with feelings of high esteem the Bulgarian people's creative activity and rejoice sincerely in its great achievements. Recalling the fact that the Romanian people recently celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, Ioan Totu said: The 13th Congress of the RCP, called for this November, will work out the socioeconomic development plan for the 1986-1990 five-year period and set forth the major guidelines of Romania's development until the year 2000.

Highlighting the RCP's and Romanian state's stepped-up international activity, the speaker underscored the great importance that is being attached to the relations with socialist countries, with neighbour countries in the first place. Romania, he said, had participated and was participating actively in the development and improvement of the activity within CMEA, which is instrumental in the assertion of socialist relations as a model of new interstate relations. Socialist Romania works for a more marked development of its links with developing and non-aligned countries, with developed capitalist countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of social system.

Referring to the major problems of the current international life, the speaker pointed out that the RCP and Romanian state consistently worked for the resolution of the main problems of the contemporary age -- the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to nuclear disarmament, the resumption of the course towards detente, understanding and collaboration among states. He also showed that Romania worked for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighborliness and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases, and supported the creation of denuclearized zones in other parts of Europe and the world.

Highlighting the Romanian-Bulgarian long-standing, powerful ties of friendship and collaboration, the speaker stressed that in the years of building the new, socialist system, the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, parties and peoples had developed strongly and expanded in all fields of activity. The decisive role in ensuring such ascending course was played by the traditional meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

In conclusion, the speaker said: The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government are resolved to further develop and diversify the collaboration between the two countries, expressing the Romanian people's will to ever more broadly expand the Romanian-Bulgarian links of brotherly friendship, in keeping with the interests of the two peoples, of all the peoples in the Balkans, of socialism, peace, security and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Ambassador Todor Stoychev took the floor referring to the fundamental political significance of the September 9 socialist revolution in Bulgaria and showing that it had provided clear prospects for the fast development of the economic potential, for the revolutionary transformation of society, for the progress and prosperity of the country. He surveyed the successes scored by the Bulgarian working people under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Highlighting the traditional links of friendship and collaboration between the two peoples, the speaker brought to the fore the decisive importance of the meetings and talks between Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu for the further expansion and strengthening of Romanian-Bulgarian cooperation on all planes.

COMMENTARIES ON UN SESSION, SUPERPOWER DIALOGUE

Sundic on Gromyko-Shultz Talks

LD092051 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] On the eve of the 39th regular session of the UN General Assembly: Before our foreign political commentary which is devoted to the relations between the two superpowers and the announcement of a meeting between Gromyko and Shultz in New York, may we say that in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade today consultations took place between experts of the delegations of Yugoslavia and the USSR, as well as delegations of our country and the United States.

On the eve of the 39th regular session of the UN General Assembly views have been exchanged in Belgrade regarding issues on the agenda of this world organization.

Now, as we have said, here is a commentary by Milika Sundic on Soviet-American relations and the announcement of a meeting between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Gromyko and Shultz, to take place in the building on the East River:

[Begin Sundic recording] Gromyko and Shultz will meet after all in New York at the 39th regular session of the UN General Assembly, on 26 September to be precise. This was stated in an announcement by the State Department without however, any indication of what the two ministers will discuss. Much has been said recently about a meeting between Gromyko and Shultz, and there has even been talk of a meeting between the Soviet foreign minister and President Reagan. From the Soviet side, however, there has been no hint of this other than in the recent interview of Konstantin Ghernenko to PRAVDA. Chernenko spoke only about the readiness in principle of the USSR to hold talks with the United States on equitable bases and did not mention either a time or the problems which would be discussed. What is more, the impression was that the Soviet leader did not have in mind an important dialogue in the near future nor one on the demilitarization of space, the subject of which the two countries have exchanged several messages for the time being without results. However, regardless of what the ministers of the two superpowers will discuss, their meeting is attracting considerable attention in advance and no less attention than the meeting, also to take place in New York, arranged between the foreign minister of the PRC and the USSR.

The meeting between Gromyko and Shultz will probably not resolve anything in the complex Soviet-American relations, but it could contribute to a certain relaxation of tensions and at least to some extent set in motion a possible series of moves by the two sides in the period following the presidential elections in the United States. Moscow is counting almost with certainty on Reagan's reelection as President and therefore also on the possibility of a dialogue with him at a time which is more favorable than the present. Reagan is certainly thinking of this as well, since he himself is convinced of his victory in the elections and probably also of the need in the coming 4 years to meet the head of the Soviet state and party, which he failed to do during his previous mandate.

The American President, it is true, does not regret this, and it would seem that he is not unduly worried either by the criticisms of the Democrats who accuse him, as Walter Mondale said yesterday, of leading America towards war. Reagan is still sticking to his favorite thesis that the United States must strengthen itself even more militarily in order to conduct a successful dialogue with Moscow. This view of Reagan's of regulations with the USSR has been and remains the greatest stumbling block in relations between the two superpowers and is the basis for all Soviet accusations against the United States.

When Gromyko and Shultz meet in New York they will certainly have plenty to discuss. The problems are many and the readiness to resolve them in the right way has never been less. Whether there will be any turning point in New York is indeed difficult to predict, because it is impossible to conclude, from everything which has recently been said on the Soviet and American sides on the problems separating the two superpowers. that their standpoints have in any way grown closer. On the contrary their views have never been further apart than they are now. This is why it can justifiably be asked whether the Gromyko-Shultz meeting will simply confirm that everyone knows -- that the two superpowers do not agree on anything -- or whether it will after all mark some kind of change in the approaches to current problems which have brought Soviet-American relations to the brink of disaster?

Badel on Gromyko-Wu Meeting

LD071741 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Text] At a time when international dialogue is in a crisis, the news that the foreign ministers of China and the USSR, Wu Xueqian and Andrey Gromyko, are to meet in New York at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly merits special attention. Here is Sonja Badel:

[Badel] While the meeting of the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, is still uncertain, and relations between the two superpowers have reached the boiling point in reciprocal accusations and mistrust, it has been officially announced that there is to be a meeting of the foreign ministers of China and the USSR. This shows that in the triangle of the great powers there have been certain changes. Of course we must speak of a triangle with some qualification, because China persistently claims that it does not want the status of a superpower and that it will not behave like the USSR and United States even when it becomes, both in the material and military sense, much stronger than it is today. However, because of China's great and increasingly active role on the international scene, her relations with the great powers are of particular importance and this is why reference is made to the great-power triangle.

Not so long ago China's relations with both the USSR and the United States were frozen, while these two countries, despite the irreconcilability of the blocs, maintained contacts at the highest levels and developed mutually beneficial cooperation in various areas. However, Beijing turned over a new leaf and at the beginning of the seventies began to develop relations with the United States which, particularly after the exchange of visits by Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Reagan at the beginning of this year, are on a solid basis, which can best be seen in economic cooperation, cooperation in scientific, cultural, and other spheres. It should be added, however, that they are under the constant shadow of the Taiwan questions because of the pro-Taiwan policy of the American Administration which questions Chinese sovereignty and integrity.

In the meantime, there have also been changes in Sino-Soviet relations. Since 1982 consultations have been held twice a year at the deputy foreign minister level on the normalization and improvement of relations. Although there has been no major progress, because the two sides stubbornly adhere to their standpoints on contentious issues, the situation in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea, and the question of Soviet troops on the Chinese border, the two countries have succeeded in improving economic cooperation. As a result of a series of historical circumstances and the present differing foreign policies of China and the USSR, the process of their rapproachement is indeed making slow progress.

However, it is encouraging that neither side is abandoning the dialogue. This is best confirmed by the announcement of the meeting of foreign ministers which also shows that the level of talks is being raised. Regardless of the subject of the talks between Wu and Gromyko, and what results can be expected, their meeting augur well in advance, the more so as China has been calling on the two superpowers recently to sit down at the negotiating table in order to put an end to the senseless arms race. This constructive approach of China to questions of peace and security, from a country which until very recently was convinced of the inevitability of a clash between the two irreconcilable blocs, transcends the interests of the millions of people and takes on worldwide significance.

Role of Nonaligned at UN

LD071649 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1345 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, September 7 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS writes that the exchange of mutual accusations between the bloc powers could hinder the work of the forthcoming U.N. General Assembly session, which will convene in an aggravated international situation. However, the review sets out, the non-aligned countries as expected, in keeping with their well-known principles and stands, to try and prevent the bloc propaganda duels from predominating and to offer, in their place, a broader concept of a return to dialogue.

One of the most important problems, the review writes, is how to halt the arms race and open processes conducive to disarmament. The problem is all the more important since the arms race is being extended to the outer space, it notes.

The REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS sets out that in this area, too, the non-aligned will urge an end to stagnation. The priorities of the non-aligned action will be an end to the nuclear arms race, the prevention of a nuclear conflict, a ban on chemical weapons and the demilitarization of the outer space.

Tne non-aligned countries will call for the implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the special U.N. General Assembly disarmament session and, in general, for a more efficacious work of the disarmament negotiating bodies, the review writes.

DOLANC, DELEGATION ATTEND BULGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

LD071843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0718 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- An SFRY delegation headed by Stane Dolanc, member of the SFRY Presidency, left for Sofia this morning to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the creation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Also in the delegation are Kiro Hadzivasilev, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Ilija Djukiv, Yugoslav ambassador in Sofia.

At the railway station at Topcider the delegation was seen off by Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency, Milorad Stanojevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, Milivoje Stijovic, president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, and other personalities.

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES EMIGRATION PROBLEMS

LD080434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Pristina, 7 Sep (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium today examined, within the framework of preparations for the provincial committee plenum, information on activities aimed at halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins. The tone of the critical and concrete debate was set by the fact that in the first 6 months of this year, 4,180 citizens reported their departure from their place of residence in Kosovo, and of these 2,150 were Serbs and Montenegrins. In the same period, 410 members of these nationalities returned to Ksovo.

From this, the general conclusion is reached that despite the measures and actions specifically taken recently, emigration is not letting up, and that the people's motives for departure are varied. One of the most common, however, is the psychosis of insecurity and mistrust which has developed with the escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. It is also indisputable that the political-security situation in the province is becoming increasingly stable, but it is also indisputable that in some areas emigration is continuing in worrying proportions.

A special warning was given at the session that a particular form of so-called potential, or "quiet" emigration is becoming increasingly widespread, as is seen in the preparations of Serbs and Montenegrins for a future departure from Kosovo -- the building of houses, selling of land, schooling of children outside the province, and the creation of employment possibilities.

The meeting also warned that the problem of emigration should not be minimized or underestimated in sociopolitical activities. At the same time, it was said that a formalistic approach could no longer be tolerated. Local communities, villages, and work collectives should concern themselves very closely with halting the departures, particularly in environments where these people live and work.

SERBIAN LC PRESIDIUM VIEWS NEED FOR LCY UNITY

AU051810 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 84 p 3

[R. Dubljevic and D. Drazic report]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 30 Aug -- All members are increasingly stressing the demand for LCY activity which is as united as possible, and for a consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism. For this reason, the LCY Central Committee, as well as the Central Committees of the LC's of the republics and the provincial committees, bear an enormous responsibility. Therefore, it is indispensable that we assess how much we have contributed to the development of the unity and relations in the LCY on the foundation of the LCY program and statute.

This was said in an introductory speech by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidium, at a session of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia.

The Presidium had only one point on the agenda: LC activities in implementing the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. Ivan Stambolic, president of the LC of Serbia, presided at the session.

Unity Must Be Confirmed in Action

It was stressed in the introductory speech that the discussions on the unity of the LCY and the LC of Serbia must be linked to the concrete behavior of the individual organizations and leaderships in relation to the issues that are the subject of political action and decisionmaking. To speak about unity and, in doing this, not to realize what our attitude is toward the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization means pure verbalism and opportunism. It is obvious that the unity we achieve, although with great effort, in the course of building positions and policy in the LC, is of no vital significance if this unity is not also confirmed in action.

FEC SESSION DISCUSSES TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS

LD071545 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 6 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session today chaired by Borisav Srebric -- proceeding from the attitude formulated in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the anti-inflation program, according to which there is too high a degree of socialization of the losses incurred by organizations of associated labor, which in turn affects work collectives' motivation and even leads to noticeable indifference to any losses suffered in the course of economic activity -- the Federal Executive Council [FEC] finalized the draft law on amendments and addenda to the law on reserve funds. It is proposed that the pooled resources paid into the joint reserve fund of the sociopolitical communities be used only for the payment of reduced personal incomes of the workers of those basic organizations that suffer from temporary illiquidity.

Considering a report on the topical aspects of transportation safety, the FEC reached the conclusion that transportation safety is unsatisfactory, especially in public transportation, and that this is causing anxiety among working people and citizens, especially on account of the recent serious transportation accidents and frequent mishaps. In the first half of the year alone there were 17,000 transportation accidents in which 1,833 people died and about 23,000 suffered injuries, while material damage amounted to over 3 billion dinars. The FEC considers that this state of affairs in transportation necessitates the adoption of the most energetic measures, as well as steps to establish the degree of responsibility of all the subjects on whom transportation safety depends.

The FEC accepted an additional proposal concerning the law on amendments and addenda to the law on determining the total amount of funds for the financing of the program of building and modernizing Radio Yugoslavia in the period 1981-1990. In the interests of better audibility and technical equipment of Radio Yugoslavia, it is proposed to provide funds totaling 2.504 billion dinars.

The FEC asked federal organs and organizations to start work on the preparation of next year's FEC work program.

BRIEFS

CROAT LC PRESIDIUM MEMBER DIES -- Zagreb, 9 Sep (TANJUG) -- Senka Gulin, member of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium, died tragically in Zagreb today. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1654 GMT 9 Sep 84 LD]